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S. & S. AT MEMPHIS

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has selected Memphis, Tenn., as its southern headquarters and distributing center.

ARMOUR & COMPANY WIN

In the district court at Onawa, Ia., the suit of the Ralya Market Co. against Armour & Company was thrown out. The action was for a claim of \$175,000 for alleged violation of contract.

THOMAS RUDDY DEAD

Thomas Ruddy, president of the Ruddy Packing Company, in Kansas City, Kan., died in Chicago last week, of Bright's disease. He was 52 years old and had been engaged in the packing business for many years. The funeral was held Saturday, and the Kansas City, Kan., plant closed that day.

CATTLE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Maine State Jersey Cattle Association the following officers were elected. President, A. P. Russell, Leeds; vice-presidents, W. C. Whitman, Turner, and M. F. Norcross, of Winthrop; directors, W. H. Keith, Monmouth; W. B. Frost, Wayne, Jonathan Pike, Wayne; secretary and treasurer, N. B. Pike, Winthrop; pedigree committee, N. R. Pike, H. V. Dudley and Willis Cobb, of Winthrop.

TO RAISE GOATS

E. Carazo and three other men, who went to the Guadaloupe Islands three months ago, have returned to San Francisco on a ship which brought 820 goat-skins. These had been left on the island by four hunters, who had killed 3,500 goats, but were unable to take away all the hides on one trip with their vessel. Carazo says he will recommend to his company that the islands be stocked with 1,000,000 Mexican goats.

POULTRY PLANT AT SIOUX CITY

Within a few weeks Armour & Company will have in full operation a poultry killing and storage plant, auxiliary of its packing plant at Sioux City, Iowa. Work on the building in which the domestic fowls will be slaughtered and prepared for the retail trade is now well under way, and before another week it will be enclosed. It will be a frame

structure 50 by 90 feet, two stories high, and is being erected in the rear of the old ice houses at the south end of the Armour plant. The cost of building and equipping the plant will be about \$5,000.

PRESIDENT SULZBERGER AND THE NEW PLANT

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., returned last week from his extended trip to Europe. He looks robust and well. Mr. Sulzberger says that conditions on the other side are generally good for trade, and no signs of any material change in financial or trade circles are apparent. He is now perfecting the plans for opening the company's big \$1,000,000 plant at Chicago next week, when the machinery will begin its work. There will be no ostentatious opening, just a quiet turning on of the steam and the starting of wheels, which will mean much to Chicago.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS OF HAITI

Under date of October 5, 1901, Minister Powell, of Port au Prince, reports that merchants doing business with the United States have largely increased their orders for all classes of merchandise and provisions, in order to take advantage of the old law, by which the duty on all imports was paid in the currency of the country. The importation has been greater during the month of September than during the past nine months. The custom houses at all of the large open ports are filled with goods. Importers are not required to remove these goods immediately, but take them out as they pay the duty on them. The new law went into effect on October 1, 1901; it provides that the surtax shall hereafter be payable in gold.

GOOD TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—Co. J. G. Stowe, former United States consul to Cape Town, who resigned his post two months ago to engage in private enterprises in Kansas City, addressed the annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers at to-day's session. Col. Stowe, after touching on the war waging in South Africa, spoke of the great trade possibilities for American manufacturers in the Transvaal, and urged increased efforts upon the part of the producers of this country.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the

Isthmian Canal; urging the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty; approving the Frye bill for a department of commerce and asking President Roosevelt to recommend it.

SHERIFF HAS CATTLE HERD

Sheriff Beaman, of Pueblo, Colo., and his deputies have gone into the cattle herding business on a large scale. By virtue of an attachment secured in the district court the sheriff took possession of a herd of cattle of about 3,033 head, which are grazing on the public domain south of that city over an area of a dozen or more miles in extent. The cattle were in the hands of W. L. Knight & Son, but are the property of G. A. Yantis, who brought them from Kansas about three months ago. They were originally from Quana, Texas, but were taken to Kansas for better grazing and brought to Colorado when the drought struck in that portion of the country. The cattle are valued at about \$70,000. The suit is entitled J. J. McAdams vs. G. A. Yantis, and it is for an indebtedness of over \$30,000 on promissory notes owing from Yantis to McAdams. Both men are residents of Quana, Texas. An attachment was secured, and the sheriff took possession of the herd.

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTGATE

At the meeting of the American Warehousemen's Association, held in Buffalo, letters were read from the Department of Agriculture, agreeing to co-operate with the association in a series of experiments to determine the effect of cold storage upon perishable products; the length of time these goods may be safely held without deterioration in cold storage; the most desirable temperatures at which the various products should be held, and the chemical changes, if any, caused by cold storage upon these products will be noted. There is an inclination to class goods that are more or less spoiled as "cold storage goods," but much refuse that is described as the result of cold storage was never stored in a cold storage house. It is with a view to combat this that Government aid has been asked. The proposed investigation will probably result, in many ways, in the obtaining of very valuable data to the warehouseman, and in a greater extent to the producer, and in a still greater extent to the general public.

ADDITIONAL SEPTEMBER EXPORTS

The Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, announces the following additional exports for September:

Hides and Skins (other than fur).—Sept., 1900, 1,097,835 lbs., value, \$96,361; 1901, 863,427 lbs., value, \$91,885. For nine months of 1900: 7,138,048 lbs., value, \$720,437; 1901, 6,903,933 lbs., value, \$691,098.

Cottonseed Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal.—Sept., 1900, 6,625,538 lbs., value, \$73,727; 1901, 34,302,080 lbs., value, \$377,194. For nine months of 1900, 653,832,505 lbs., value, \$6,819,063; 1901, 777,235,839 lbs., value, \$8,050,468.

Lard Oil.—Sept., 1900, 70,585 gals., value, \$37,248; 1901, 41,527 gals., value, \$28,549. For nine months of 1900: 469,877 gals., value, \$240,147; 1901, 464,464 gals., value, \$282,757.

Cottonseed Oil.—Sept., 1900, 2,202,682 gals., value, \$792,430; 1901, 1,535,701 gals., value, \$604,097. For nine months of 1900: 30,776,897 gals., value, \$10,413,237; 1901, 34,168,475 gals., value, \$11,532,935. Chief customers 1901: United Kingdom, 3,141,267 gals.; France, 7,187,216 gals.; Germany, 2,711,964 gals.; other Europe, 15,481,429 gals.; Mexico, 2,374,309 gals.

All Soaps.—Sept., 1900, value, \$135,911; 1901, value, \$136,889. For nine months of 1900: Value, \$1,284,697; 1901, value, \$1,172,433.

Raw Wool.—Sept., 1900, value, none; 1901, value, \$94. For nine months of 1900: Value, \$47,128; 1901, value, \$14,194.

Imports of Hides, Skins, and Fur Skins

Hides and Skins (other than fur).—Sept., 1900, 16,550,700 lbs., value, \$2,694,791; 1901, 18,031,330 lbs., value, \$3,387,612. For nine months of 1900: 234,668,656 lbs., value, \$39,655,802; 1901, 229,751,187 lbs., value, \$41,168,929. Chief countries sending 1901: United Kingdom, \$4,241,684; France, \$4,307,678; Germany, \$2,887,609; other Europe, \$5,374,328; Mexico, \$2,353,287; South America, \$8,267,740; East Indies, \$7,904,710; Canada, \$1,311,549.

Undressed Furs and Fur Skins (free).—Sept., 1900, value, \$318,849; 1901, value, \$527,463. For nine months of 1900, value, \$5,101,800; 1901, value, \$5,833,825. Chief senders: 1901: United Kingdom, \$1,957,711; France, \$553,379; Germany, \$2,142,837; Canada, \$448,444.

ARRANGING H. WORTH DETAILS

President G. W. Simpson, of the Fort Worth Stockyards Company, is in Fort Worth, after visiting Chicago. The object of President Simpson's visit at this time is to meet the general manager in Texas of the railroads running to the stockyards with a view of reaching a definite conclusion relative to the rearrangement of the tracks and connections with the belt line. Mr. Simpson said that the stockyards company was extremely anxious to have these details closed up, so that the locations for the new packing houses could be selected. Mr. Simpson is authority for the statement that both Armour & Company and Swift & Company have decided to put up new buildings. When asked if the present plant would be operated Mr.

Simpson said that that was a matter for the future, that at present the thing which was receiving attention was the selection of the two sites and other matters of detail which were necessary before dirt could be broken.

GERMAN TRADE SITUATION

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says there has broken out at the present time in Germany one of those periodical epidemics of political uncertainty and discontent which often precede the meeting of the Reichstag.

It is, adds the correspondent, fortunate for the present commercial treaties that they have still two years to run, for if a tariff war were now to break out the result could hardly fail to be the most serious economic and social crisis the empire has yet faced.

There are accounts from all quarters of the dismissal of workmen and the restriction of production and railway traffic. The Bourse is depressed by a speech made by the Chairman of the Bochum Cast Steel Company, who declared that the worst had not yet come.

The chief apprehension is caused by Germany's American rival. Emperor William is currently reported to have said: "If the commercial treaties are not concluded I'll smash everything to bits."

NATIONAL EXCHANGE CONVENTION CLOSES

The Chicago "Live Stock World" gives the following pithy and excellent summary of the convention of the National Livestock Exchange held at St. Joseph, Mo., last week:

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange was held on Friday, but there wasn't anything unlucky about it.

The St. Joseph rabbit foot badge, not to mention Horace Wood's expansive and winsome smile was a talisman calculated to ward off all evil influences.

For two years St. Joseph had been asking for the privilege of entertaining the National Live Stock Exchange. The promises she had made about what she would do, and what she had to show seemed too strong to be true. The unanimous verdict, however, of the visiting delegations was that Horace Wood and his associates not only did not exaggerate in any particular, but in their modesty they had not nearly done the subject justice.

Commodiousness, convenience, compactness, and cleanliness are everywhere apparent.

General Manager Donovan and his assistants certainly deserve great credit for what they have accomplished in such short time.

M. B. Irwin, the traffic manager, and E. F. Erwin, secretary of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange, are brothers-in-law and make quite a team. The different spelling of their names, which are alike, might have lead to a mixing of love letters in early days, but the mixing of business letters doesn't matter.

Among the gentlemen who made the visit to St. Joe memorable were: L. R. Sack, W. True Davis, Ben. Kemper, M. D. Young, W. L. Yost, George Hunter, Ed. Garrow, W. B. Morlock, William Prey, George Damsel, Al.

HIGH MEAT IN VIENNA

The comparatively high prices obtained in Vienna for beef, mutton and pork put these meats beyond the daily reach of the poorer classes, who are most taxed by hard labor, and are obviously in need of strength-giving food, writes Consul-General Hurst. The price of horse meat ranges per pound of forequarter from 5 to 8 cents; hindquarter, 6 to 9 cents; choice cuts for steak and roast, from 5 to 11 cents; the same cuts in beef average from 20 to 24 cents a pound. The horse meat is also worked up into sausages, and as such sells at correspondingly low prices.

The horse-meat butcher shops, of which there are not less than 185 in this city, present a clean and attractive appearance, and are in no way distinguishable from the shops where the usual kinds of meats are sold, save by the sign announcing their specialty. Restaurant keepers who serve horse meat must designate this fact in a special column on the bill of fare offered to patrons. In the shops where the horse meat is sold a certificate must lie open for all to read. As in other butcher shops, the prices of the various cuts per kilogram must be stated on a sign-board. In some of these shops donkey meat is also offered for sale, and this fact must be announced in a similar manner.

Bright, George I. Gann, John P. Emmert, Harry Black, Harry Flato, E. B. Barnes, W. E. Warrick, A. F. Dailey, Charles E. Waite, M. B. Irwin, E. F. Erwin, John Nichols, Horace Wood, James Wyness, James C. Sager, W. S. McLucas and others.

In the election of officers President W. H. Thompson, Secretary C. W. Baker and Treasurer Levi B. Doud, were unanimously chosen.

Vice presidents were named as follows: South Omaha—Bruce McCullough; Sioux City—Wm. M. Ward; East St. Louis—W. B. Stockney; Fort Worth—J. C. Loving; South St. Paul—Abe Slimmer; South St. Joseph—Horace Wood; Milwaukee—G. B. Van Norman; Louisville—Charles Byrne; Pittsburg—Sam W. Jeffries; Indianapolis—C. H. Clarke; Peoria—F. C. White.

The following executive committee was named for the ensuing year:

South Omaha—Alex Garrow and Frank Chittenden; Sioux City—Thomas J. Steele and Howard G. Pierce; East St. Louis—Wm. Moody and E. E. Overstreet; Fort Worth—J. D. Farmer and Mr. Wardell; South St. Paul—F. L. Henderson and Arthur D. Moe; South St. Joseph—James C. Sager and Porter A. Thompson; Milwaukee—Stephen Snodgrass and Henry Embry; Pittsburg—Phil J. Brinkman and Barney S. Trauermann; Indianapolis—T. S. Graves and Frank Churchman; Chicago—James Brown and Chas. S. Jones; Peoria—J. G. Meister and J. F. Vincent.

Naturally the strong Pittsburg delegation was delighted with securing the next meeting of the Exchange. No one present had any doubt that the smoky city would meet every expectation.

St. Louis is looking well ahead and asked for the meeting of 1903 during the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THE NEW BUTTERINE PLANT

Just out of Washington, five miles on the B. & O., there is a little town called Langdon—Langdon, D. C.—which is in a setting of green and gently sloping hills. As one alights at the depot he notes that just across the track here is a newly constructed plant and outbuildings, rather severe in architecture, but little suggestive of the wonders contained in its brick outside. It is the home of the Standard Butterine Company, and in many respects the most wonderful plant one happens across in a year's journey.

This plant is a monument to the faith and belief of its creators in the oleomargarine product. Some of the Standard people are old-time butterine factors. They believed butterine had come to stay. They believed in the solidity of the industry. They had faith that eventually right would win, and that there would surely come the era of unrestricted competition in food products that are without deleterious qualities. And they united their money with their faith and name built in this green-emerald town of Langdon their marvellous butterine plant.

At the inception of their plans it was agreed that the new plant should exceed in modernness and cleanliness anything previously attempted, and to that end Mr. Walter P. Wilkins, the president of the company, was sent to Europe for whatever pointers the other side of the water could offer. Accompanied by specialists he inspected the European plants, examined all old and new apparatus, and with *carte blanche* in the matter of selection, brought to the new plant the best methods, the labor-saving apparatus, the best systems, of the older oleomargarine countries. They believe the result to be the best equipped, although not the largest, oleo plant in the world. As to whether or not this is so, this paper is without opinion. But it is surely a fact that to the average oleo man a stroll through the Standard home would be a liberal education.

The grounds cover just less than nine acres, and are tastefully arranged. Walks and broad roads have been laid out, and lawns and shrubbery will ornament the unoccupied space, the plant itself being on the crest of a knoll.

It is an electric plant all through. Each department is run by its own dynamo. In some cases there are two in order that accident may not cripple production. This means prompt deliveries and dependability—which is good business. Telephoning inter-communication exists between the various departments. Sixteen variously located receivers; modernness.

Naturally, they have a refrigeration plant, and make their own ice, too, which suggests to us another bit of foresight noticed here. Sometimes water runs shy; they have anticipated such a possibility by building an immense underground tank with solid cement walls, in which they maintain a reserve of nearly three hundred thousand gallons of water, supplied by the pipes of half a dozen artesian wells. The water passes through a filter before entering its final chamber. All this purely precautionary. In fact, precaution is a very eminent factor in the details of

this plant. The ounce of prevention is everywhere visible.

In the construction of their home two thoughts have been uppermost in the minds of the Standard folk. Firstly, to build with reference to the production of the utmost quantity of butterine of the highest quality as economically as modern genius makes possible, and secondly, to make absolute cleanliness possible. And this last end is achieved to an unbelievable degree. The uppermost impression in the visitor's mind is that of complete cleanliness and wholesomeness of the plant itself, the apparatus and the product. There is not a speck of dirt or dust visible anywhere. Where the butterine is in process of actual handling the inside walls are tiled, elsewhere they are of cement; the floors are either cemented or of hard wood; streams of water are constantly playing upon them. At no

stage of the handling do the working people touch the product with their hands; wooden shoes and shapers are provided. All employees wear white linen uniforms; a clean dress is donned daily, and the soiled uniforms are put through a laundry maintained on the premises—a most modern laundry, by the way, drying and ironing being done by electricity. It would seem that the average wooden package, fresh and new from its maker, would be sufficiently clean for all practical purposes, but it is not so regarded by the Standard Company, and every wooden package, previous to its being lined with tissue paper, is cleansed with hot water. There is a wonderful smokestack topping this plant. It is 217 feet high; the only reason therefor is that the smoke and soot it emits may be carried far off and not descend on the premises. These are merely some of the precautions practiced that there may be an absolutely clean product. It would seem as if this plant, considering its nearness to the halls of national legislation, might be a very interesting object lesson to those solons who would learn the truth on the butterine question.

We believe the company contemplates some sixty-seven styles of package. We believe that a box and tub factory of their own is in their plans, and eventually, perhaps, a tin can factory. Most of their machinery came from abroad; its peculiarities are, of course, a sealed book as far as publication is concerned. Their churning capacity is 16,000 pounds at one time.

The shipping facilities, always a vital note in manufacturing, are peculiarly good. As already mentioned, the factory is directly opposite the B. & O. station. The company have built a shipping pier, beside which a double track is laid; the pier is of a length to permit the loading of thirty-six cars at one time. They have their own refrigerator cars.

A machine and wood-working shop, in which patterns are worked and repairs to machinery made, is yet another feature.

These people believe that it is good business to provide every practicable comfort for their working people; a dining-room for their accommodation is one of the comforts. And it is a delight to inspect their richly appointed offices. Solid

elegance everywhere and comfort for the visitor as well as the insider.

The main note which this new and modern butterine plant suggests to a tradesman is the present hugeness of the industry and its almost limitless possibilities when fair play and the winning out of elemental principles are a fact. Where will it stop?

We have already stated that back of this new plant there is faith. And they have proper tools to work with—a modern way that will produce rightly and yet cheaply—and an unquestioned business sense and understanding of the game. It would indeed be most peculiar if the Standard Butterine Company are to be reckoned as other than powerful factors in the oleomargarine situation.

THE BIGGEST SOAP DELIVERY

A most novel procession was seen in New York City yesterday. It was an immense soap delivery by Swift & Company. The strange looking and picturesque train passed along its route creating excitement everywhere. It was a piece of enterprise which is typical of the big company's enterprise. New York City may forget even the present election, but the memory of this strange and important cavalcade will not easily be forgotten by those who saw it.

This was the largest soap delivery ever made at one time. The procession started from Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street, then went to Fourteenth street to Sixth avenue, to Twenty-third street, to Broadway to Grand street to the Bowery to Hester street, to Division to Grand street to Third avenue to Broome street, where it disbanded.

At the invitation of Messrs. Swift & Company a representative of The National Provisioner was a spectator of the event.

ARABIAN WOOL TRADE

Consul-General Hughes reports from Coburg, September 24, 1901, that according to the German press, the wool from the neighborhood of Bagdad is considered the best in Arabia; the next is from the region around Mosul, and then from Kurdistan. Wool is the most important export from Mesopotamia, and its chief point of shipment is Bagdad. Bassorah exported, in 1899, 37,650 bales of wool, of a value of 6,024,000 francs (\$1,162,632), as against 38,000 bales in 1898. All of this went to Great Britain, France, and the United States. Not one modern factory for woolen goods exists in Arabia, in spite of its large quantities of the raw material; the only use of the wool is the making of abas (a large outer garment) by hand.

ENGLISH FIRM IN GALVESTON

F. P. Pyemont, of the firm of Taylor, Pyemont & Co., cotton seed product merchants of Liverpool, England, is in Galveston. He went there for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for representation in Galveston so as to enable him to do business through that port. He was successful in his mission, and hereafter E. H. Young will look after his interests in Texas.

THE NEW HAMMOND PLANT

Though the G. H. Hammond company loses about \$1,000,000 by the recent disastrous fire to their plant at Hammond, Ind.—\$600,000 in property and \$400,000 in trade and extra consequent expense—the city of Hammond itself is a great gainer, because the big packing company has decided to rebuild at once, and to erect one of the largest and best equipped packing houses on this continent. It will be much larger than the plant which was burned Wednesday night of last week, and up to date in every particular.

The company's exact plans are not definitely settled. They will all be perfected by the middle or end of next week at latest. What has been definitely decided upon, however, is that the plant will be rebuilt at once, in Hammond, and that the new buildings and equipment will be on a much larger, more improved and more convenient than the late plant, which was built in sections and installed as the company's business grew.

What is not settled is the exact site on which the new buildings will rest and the arrangement of them. The desire is to put them up in a way to be most convenient to the other departments of the business. In the meantime an army of workmen are clearing up the fire wreck of the destroyed buildings. When the new plant is up and going Hammond will have reason for a feeling of pride and greater importance. The G. H. Hammond Company is one of America's greatest and most reputable packing house enterprises.

HAMMOND NOT INCONVENIENCED

Advices from St. Joseph, Mo., say: Supt. Edward C. McCarthy, of the Hammond Packing Company, in South St. Joseph, said that the destruction of the plant at Hammond, Ind., would result in reopening the Omaha plant at once, and running it night and day to its fullest capacity. They are now killing about 1,500 hogs in St. Joseph, about 400 cattle and about 400 sheep daily, and will be able to increase the capacity here to 2,500 hogs, 700 cattle and 1,000 sheep per day.

With the South Omaha plant in operation, the company will not be inconvenienced in filling orders.

The South Omaha plant was opened Monday. Cattle was purchased last week for the opening work.

BIG EXCURSION PLANNED

President J. W. Springer, of the National Live Stock Association, is receiving many letters from passenger departments of Eastern railroads concerning the proposed excursion of the livestock men from Chicago to Washington after the big convention. The plan is to grant one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, and for all the lines to make the rate. It is claimed that the excursion will be the largest ever attempted from Chicago, as it is confidently prophesied that the live-stock convention and the live-stock exposition will attract many thousand visitors to Chicago. Mr. Springer is of the opinion that it will draw the largest attendance known in Chicago since the time of the world's fair. Texas has promised to send a special train with 400 stockmen, and States as far away as

Washington are arranging for special trains. Mr. Springer has completed his annual address, which is the fifth effort of the kind he has prepared for the National Live Stock convention. He has given notice to his friends that he will not accept re-election to the position of president, but a similar notice has been served for three years past, and the convention in each instance paid no attention to the declination, and proceeded unanimously to re-elect Springer as president. If a new head of the organization is selected (an event which is not considered probable) it is possible that the headquarters would be moved from Denver, as the president would want the headquarters at his own home.

CATTLE ON STRANGE ISLANDS

From official material compiled in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, an abstract has been prepared concerning two groups of islands in the channel of commerce connecting the waters of the Pacific and China seas, which occupy the position of outposts on the northern limits of the United States possessions in the far East. The Batanes, the northern of the two groups of islands, lie 150 nautical, or 173 statute miles off Cape Engano, the promontory which terminates the northeastern coast of Luzon. The Babuyanes, the southern group, lie about midway between these two points.

On the larger islands yams, sweet potatoes, corn, onions, garlic, rice, sugarcane, potatoes, wheat and vegetables are grown successfully. A fine variety of sandstone is the only mineral known. Owing to the heavy winds of the sea, the islands are sparsely timbered. Among the fruits, pineapples and grapes are specially noteworthy for their excellent quality.

The chief industry is the raising of cattle, hogs (from which Babuyanes takes its name), and the goats and horses. The latter, on account of their size and merits, are in great demand throughout the archipelago. The manufacture of lard and coconut oil is also important. From the sugarcane is distilled large quantities of a drink known locally as "palec." Fishing also gives employment to a number of the inhabitants along the coast.

NEW REFRIGERATION CAR

Master Car Builder Canfield is having erected at the Lackawanna car shops at Scranton a modern refrigerator car, which will be used as an experiment in handling fruit and other perishable goods over the road. It will differ from the ordinary refrigerator cars now in use. It will be thirty-six feet long inside, instead of twenty-seven, and will be 8 feet 1 1/4 inches wide and 7 feet and 7 1/2 inches high.

The draft rigging will be strengthened to meet the demands of the heavy power now in use on the road, and the car will have a carrying capacity of 60,000 instead of 50,000 pounds, as formerly. The insulation of the car will be much better, and the frames will be built on modern lines, in order that the trusses and draft rigging may be strengthened.

The car will be equipped with a me-

tallic instead of a paper roof, and the transoms will be made of metal instead of wood. The car will be out of the shop in a few days.

CLASSIFIED LIVESTOCK CENSUS—CONNECTICUT

The classified livestock census taken last year shows the following to be the relation of Connecticut to the livestock, meat and provision trade: In 1850 there were 85,461 dairy cows, other neat cattle 127,214 head; sheep, 174,181; swine, 76,472; 1860, 98,877; dairy cows, 143,030, other neat cattle, 117,107 sheep; 75,120 swine; 1870, 98,889 dairy cows; 119,124 other neat cattle, 83,884 sheep, 51,983 swine; 1880, 116,319 dairy cows, 120,567 other neat cattle, 59,431 sheep, 63,000 swine; 1890, 127,892 dairy cows, 75,769 other neat cattle, 37,652 sheep, 62,087 swine; 1900, 126,434 dairy cows, 90,624 other neat cattle, 23,021 sheep, 46,447 swine, lambs under one year of age, 13,966 head.

The State produced last year 104,438 lbs. of wool; 71,969,862 gallons of milk; 1,893,255 gallons of cream; 4,591,789 lbs. of butter; 40,623 lbs. of cheese; 7,959,430 doz. of eggs; slaughtered, \$845,123, and sold \$1,169,235 worth of animals. The poultry and egg producers sold \$2,507,527 worth of their products.

ENFORCING STAMP LAW

The inspector of meats and provisions, Salem, Mass., is strictly enforcing the law requiring a stamp on all meats sold by dealers, and as a result large quantities of veal, lamb, mutton, beef and pork are being turned back to farmers and proprietors of small slaughter houses in Essex County. Inspector Birmingham has notified dealers that it is illegal to handle unstamped meats, and is acquainting butchers with the means of getting their goods stamped. It is impossible to seize unstamped meats, as Salem has no place to store them, pending the prosecution of owners.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

OCTOBER 26.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	300	15,000	2,000	
Kansas City	100	5,000	...	
Omaha	100	3,500	1,200	
St. Louis	300	1,500	400	
OCTOBER 28.				
Chicago	19,000	35,000	22,000	
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	4,000	
Omaha	5,500	4,000	18,000	
St. Louis	7,500	5,500	1,500	
OCTOBER 29.				
Chicago	7,000	28,000	22,000	
Kansas City	12,000	11,000	4,000	
Omaha	5,500	5,000	14,500	
St. Louis	4,500	7,000	1,200	
OCTOBER 30.				
Chicago	21,000	30,000	20,000	
Kansas City	10,000	15,000	5,000	
Omaha	3,500	6,000	6,200	
St. Louis	5,500	6,500	2,000	
OCTOBER 31.				
Chicago	8,000	30,000	14,000	
Kansas City	7,000	9,000	4,000	
Omaha	3,500	7,500	3,000	
St. Louis	3,000	6,000	1,200	

COTTONSEED NOTES

Cottonseed at Paris, Texas, has been bringing \$17 to \$19 per ton.

A cottonseed oil mill will be established at Moultrie, Ga., says the Moultrie Observer.

The cottonseed house of the McKinney Cotton Oil Co., Anna, Texas, was burned.

INSURANCE NOTES

Warning Against "Fake" Insurance Companies

Notwithstanding the stringency of the insurance laws of most of the States and Territories, there are in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty companies and Lloyd's associations, foreign and domestic, seeking the patronage of property owners without having secured a license from any of the State insurance officials. While some of these concerns have a degree of stability, a great many of them sell "policies" which are not worth the paper they are printed upon, so far as actual indemnification for loss is concerned. It is true that some, even of the worst of these sellers of gold-bricks, have been known to pay occasional losses; but upon investigation it is likely to be found that they were of small amounts and were paid for advertising purposes. One set of wildcat policy handlers, which was very prolific in the production of new "companies," usually carried "real estate" to a large sum among the assets of each of its concerns, the same parcel of land (supposed to be practically valueless) answering for all the companies. Such concerns have heretofore obtained immunity from interference by refraining from writing insurance upon risks in the States in which their respective offices were located. Occasionally, however, Federal authorities endeavor to secure their punishment for unlawful use of the United States mails, but convictions are difficult to obtain.

Among the methods followed by companies transacting "underground" business a favorite one is to incorporate in the policy form a number of clauses which are not contained in the ordinary standard forms of policies used by reputable companies, and which may be relied upon to almost invariably invalidate the policy. Thus a policy becomes void if there shall be "any change in any building or the occupancy thereof" within one hundred feet, or of any building in a row of buildings beginning within one hundred feet from the property insured; and any number of buildings not separated by more than thirty feet clear space to be construed as a row of buildings, irrespective of their number. It is thus made incumbent upon the insured to keep close watch upon buildings and their tenants for possibly a considerable distance in every direction, and it is rendered almost impossible to avoid invalidating the "insurance." The policy may be cancelled by the company at any time without the customary five days' notice; only thirty days (instead of sixty) are allowed for filing proofs of loss; suit must be begun within six months (instead of one year), and cannot be brought at all unless every policy condition has been complied with. Another clause provides that if any other company receives a higher rate of premium amount of the policy shall be lessened in the same proportion that the rate of premium received upon it bears to the highest rate of premium paid to any other company. Another tricky clause provides

that the company shall be exempt from any obligation to return to the insured any defective proof of loss or to "point out or specify to the assured any defects or objections to such proof of loss."

NEW ZEALAND MUTTON

Gilbert Anderson, managing director of the Christchurch Meat Company, of Christchurch, New Zealand, was in Salt Lake City last week on his way to San Francisco, and en route home. While there he said:

"American methods are very different from ours. We care little or nothing for the wool, while that seems to be the chief interest here. When the sheep industry was first established in Australia, wool was the only product. There was no way of handling the mutton. Then came the development of the tallow trade. Then another change took place, and sheep were introduced that were of value for their hides, and an attempt was made to can the meat. At last refrigeration made the shipment of mutton possible, and the business has been revolutionized.

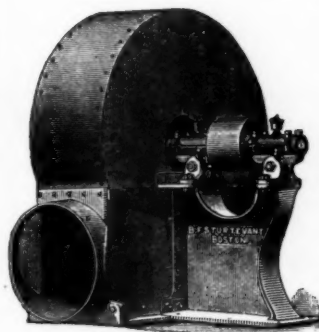
"Fourteen years ago 5,000 carcasses were shipped in a year from New Zealand, and the world wondered. Now the sheep shipments number 3,500,000 carcasses a year. Drouth has kept the Australian business down below our figures. We till the soil for their feed the entire year, and feed carrots and grain largely at certain seasons. We have a compulsory eight-hour day and pay our men better wages than in the States, yet can ship mutton more cheaply. We never have to house our stock. The American system has its advantages, but I think the business is going to undergo many changes and that mutton will attract more attention from the herders."

TEN THOUSAND TONS TO SELL

The Red River Cotton Planters Association held a meeting at Shreveport, La., recently, to make arrangements for the sale of 10,000 tons of cottonseed, which the members of the association have for sale. Local mills offer \$13, but it is thought a sale will not be made under \$15.

EXHAUST FANS

FOR CONVEYING HAIR
FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



133.

AND DELIVERING
ON DRYING BEDS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

SUNFLOWER-SEED OIL

Consul Ravndal reports from Beirut, September 13, 1901: Olive oil has many uses, but more substitutes, and few salads are compounded without the aid of one of them. Cottonseed oil is a favorite substitute, but, according to an Egyptian newspaper, this is soon to find a sturdy rival in the form of the seed of the sunflower. Experiments made by German chemists have convinced them, it seems, of the availability of this cheap raw material, and it may shortly become a valuable article of commerce. It is said to be convertible to many uses, and, besides having possibilities as a lamp oil, may be used for dyeing purposes, and will be of service in soap making.

To Avoid Business Disputes Consult Philip Hano & Co.

A bright traveling salesman employed by a New York house made so many mistakes in taking orders that he was constantly in hot water. Owing to his tendency to error frequent disputes with customers arose and the benefit of his zeal and cleverness were, to a large extent, lost. A friend of the firm asked:

"Why don't you use the
HANO DUPLICATE BOOKS
for recording sales? Then there will be no such thing as a disputed invoice."

Representative will call, on request.
We go anywhere for business.
Catalogue free.

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At the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION for

PIPE THREADING and CUTTING MACHINE

THE HIGHEST AWARD GIVEN OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

(REGULAR ADVERTISEMENT CAN BE SEEN ON PAGE 9 OF THIS ISSUE.)

Profits in Details

COMMERCIAL Chemistry is constantly improving rendering and bleaching operations. Better product and reduced operating expenses mean additional profits at both ends. Our chemical experts are acknowledged authorities in the packing house, cottonseed and rendering lines. If you would add to your income, reduce your expenses and improve your product consult the LABORATORY DEPARTMENT of

The National Provisioner

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

150 Nassau Street, New York

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Ohio Tannery Co., Cincinnati, O., will enlarge plant.

The Ehrenfried Soap Company will establish a soap factory at Tiffin, O.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., packed 11,200 hogs in one week of October.

The Federal Salt Company has increased capital stock from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange, Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated.

The rendering plant of Fred. G. Underwood, at Oneida, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

Fire damaged the fertilizer building of the Armour Packing Company, at Omaha, Neb.

Work has been started on the new slaughterhouse of Scholz Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The National Fur & Tanning Co., Three Rivers, Mich., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The Du Bois & Van Tassey tannery, at Du Bois, Pa., has been purchased by John E. Du Bois.

It is reported that Swift & Company will make extensive improvements in their South Omaha plant.

The Lima Pork Packing Company, Ottawa, Ont., Can., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The Laing Packing and Provision Company, Montreal, Que., Can., will erect a retail branch.

The Commercial Club, of Topeka, Kan., is corresponding with a view to establishing a tannery there.

The U. S. Leather Co. will close its plant at Mellen, Wis., for a few months on account of lack of bark.

The American Can Co. will enlarge one of its Baltimore plants—the one formerly operated by the R. Tynes Smith Co.

The Blue Point Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by R. B. Thode, George Hornagol and H. J. Bachman.

The Schon-Klingstein Meat & Grocery Co., Pueblo, Colo., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by S. L. Schon, W. Klingstein and S. Klingstein.

Ed. F. Ray, Coldwater, Mich., has recently finished the shipment of 12 carloads of eggs, intended for the Cuban market, for which he received \$26,000.

The David G. Whelton Company, Salem, Mass., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated to deal in provisions, by David G. Whelton and Frederick Hale.

The Standard Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by J. C. Brain, R. R. Sell and others.

The G. A. Hosmer Company, Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated, to manufacture oils and greases, by Oliver Cabana, Jr., G. A. Hosmer and L. M. Cabana.

The American Leather and Cloth Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by Paul Sheldon, George Mohr, James L. Reeves, Adam Hoch and Charles Kruckerberg.

HERCULES PAPER

The Frank S. De Ronde Company, 46 Cliff street, New York, is continuing its success with the Hercules brand of insulating paper. This is not a new product, it has been in the market for a great many years. It has been tried and not found wanting. The company had many years' practical experience in the furnishing of insulating materials for cold storage work. Every fibre of Hercules is so thoroughly saturated with a well known water and acid proof composition as to render it well-nigh indestructible. It will absorb no moisture, is absolutely air tight, odorless, and free from tar. It is one compact sheet which cannot disintegrate. It is used and endorsed by prominent cold storage architects, beef packing and ice making concerns the country over. The company will furnish anyone interested with full information regarding this material and the names of undoubted references. It makes a specialty of furnishing cold storage supplies, at least such as enter into the construction of a refrigerator or refrigerating plant. It is prepared to submit, free of charge, sketches, designs and suggestions as to the best methods of insulation. It invites correspondence on the subject of insulation. It is prepared to furnish good sized practical working samples of papers free of charge, so that customers may demonstrate to their own satisfaction in tests with other papers made, that Hercules is all that is claimed for it. In addition, it calls special attention at this time of the year to its well known Lythite cold water paint, particularly the white, which gives a pure white surface and a coating as hard and firm as steel. For the interior of storage rooms, engine rooms and hosts of other places, it will increase the light and reduce insurance, being absolutely fireproof. One coat of this paint will last ten times longer than whitewash. It will not crack, rub or peel off. The company will gladly send large samples, free of charge.

The reputation of the company is behind all of its goods, which are very favorably known in the trade. They are carefully and conscientiously made, and orders are handled promptly and satisfactorily.

TRYING TO DISPLACE WADSWORTH

The dairy interests of the country are trying to persuade Colonel Henderson, who will again be speaker of the House, to appoint a new man as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in place of J. W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y. They do this because Mr. Wadsworth is not a friend of the Groat bill. They feel that the defeat of the bill at the last session was largely due to him, and they say that if he is again chairman their bill will get but a poor showing.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar
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Samples and information upon request.
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Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports and their destination for week ended Oct. 26, 1901, with a comparative summary:

PORK BARRELS.			
U. Kingdom...	1,798	540	64,250
Continent	1,135	526	30,353
S. & C. Amer....	589	328	22,049
West Indies....	1,016	3,178	82,292
B. N. Am. Col..	101	40	7,553
Other countries	34	16	1,943
Totals	4,673	4,628	208,440

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom....	9,105,238	6,850,957	710,801,568
Continent	1,066,258	1,455,368	96,467,137
S. & C. Amer....	216,775	63,950	6,293,761
West Indies....	205,050	192,375	10,665,459
B. N. Am. Col..	...	...	67,600
Other countries	62,475	...	1,125,457
Totals	10,655,796	8,562,650	825,421,000

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom....	2,066,858	2,461,972	288,366,636
Continent	4,836,488	4,218,875	262,824,383
S. C. Am....	649,015	318,970	21,946,305
West Indies....	242,990	538,030	24,931,817
B. N. Am. Col..	...	380	170,917
Other countries	63,770	5,120	2,626,868
Totals	8,759,121	7,545,347	600,866,926

Recapitulation of week's exports:			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	3,246	4,813,800	4,017,190
Boston	506	2,311,700	1,573,850
Portland, Me..	475	1,483,400	322,500
Philadelphia ..	...	984,375	916,600
Baltimore	379	270,145	941,043
Norfolk .....	...	...	...
Newport News..	...	...	541,084
New Orleans...	67	9,550	236,825
Montreal .....	...	782,826	236,029
St. John, N. B..	...	...	...
Totals	4,673	10,655,796	8,759,121

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
Pork, pounds.	41,688,000	47,335,800	5,647,800
Hams and bacon, pounds	825,421,000	804,256,087	...
Lard, pounds.	600,866,920	633,211,646	32,344,720

LARDS.			
Refined Continent.....	9.40		
Refined, South American.....	10.40		
Refined, South American.....	11.50		
City Stem.....	8.50	8.70	
Compound	7 1/4		
Chicago—Strong; generally 5 higher;	5.45 to 6.20		

HOG MARKETS IN LEADING CITIES.

ST. LOUIS—Strong; 5.50 to 6.20.
Omaha—5 higher; 5.65 to 5.90.
Kansas City—Steady; 5.50 to 5.90.
INDIANAPOLIS—Steady; 5.75 to 6.20.
CLEVELAND—Firm; 5.85 to 6.20.
EAST BUFFALO—Steady; 5.60 to 6.30.



INSULATING PAPER

The Acme of Perfection contains no tar, is odorless, air-tight, strong and durable. The most pliable paper made. Maintain an even temperature in your coolers and Refrigerators by using HERCULES Water-proof paper. Made on practical and scientific principles. Send for samples and all the facts.

FRANK S. DE RONDE COMPANY.

46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

THE RED BOOK!

A Practical Manual on Linseed Oil Manufacture and Treatment. Varnish Manufacture. Superior, Medium and Cheap Grades

THE MANUFACTURE AND TREATMENT OF LINSEED OIL IN ALL ITS PHASES.
HOW TO ACCOMPLISH IT ECONOMICALLY; THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED METHODS.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PRESSES, KETTLES, MOULDS AND ROLLS.
PARTICULARS OF REFINING AND BOILING.
THE MOST PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL METHODS ON A MANUFACTURING SCALE KNOWN UP TO DATE.
COST OF EQUIPMENT.
FORMULARY AND EXHAUSTIVELY DESCRIBED METHODS AND TREATMENT OF LINSEED OIL IN ALL ITS PHASES AND FOR ALL VARIETIES.
METHOD OF MAKING VARNISH OIL.
DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATIVE MERITS OF EACH VARIETY OF SEED, EAST INDIA, LA PLATA SEED OR DOMESTIC.
COLD DRAWN OIL.
METHOD OF REMOVING THE FOOTS FROM NEWLY MADE OIL IN SOLID FORM, THUS EFFECTING GREAT SAVING IN TANK CLEANING AND IN THE WORK OF FILTER PRESSES.
PERCENTAGE OF OIL LEFT IN CAKE.
METHOD OF REDUCING SAME TO THE MINIMUM POINT WHILE PRODUCING A COMPARATIVELY SOFT CAKE.
APPLICATION OF PRESSURE, LOW AND HIGH, SO AS TO PRODUCE BEST RESULTS.
HOW TO AVOID DESTRUCTION OF PRESS BAGGING.
MATERIALS WHICH MAY BE USED TO ADVANTAGE IN THE BLEACHING OF LINSEED OIL.
HYDRATE OF ALUMINA AS A PURIFYING AND BLEACHING AGENT.
BROWN LIME, FULLER'S EARTH, ETC.
METHOD OF DETERMINING THE VALUE OF AN OIL INTENDED FOR USE IN VARNISH MAKING.
THE SHADE OR COLOR OF LINSEED OIL.
HOW TO PRODUCE A GOOD BODY IN AN OIL.
FILTERING MEDIUMS.
VALUE OF FILTRATION AS A MEANS OF CLARIFYING LINSEED OIL.
THE FILTER PRESS; DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAME.
STORAGE TANKS; THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED.
OIL AND VARNISH THERMOMETERS, DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

FILTER PUMPS; AIR PUMPS.
DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY NECESSARY FOR THE TREATMENT OF LINSEED OIL WITH FULLER'S EARTH; FULL AND COMPLETE FORMULA.
DESCRIPTION OF AN EXCELLENT SYSTEM OF CAKE ANALYSIS; THE BEST FACTORY SYSTEM KNOWN TO-DATE; PARTICULARS OF APPARATUS.
AUTOMATIC CHANGING FROM HIGH TO LOW PRESSURE.
METHOD OF ANALYZING CALCUTTA SEED BY WEIGHT; FRENCH SYSTEM.
CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING THE EXTRACTING OF OILS FROM MEAL.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MAKES OF LINSEED CAKE CONSIDERED COMPARATIVELY.
COMPOUND CAKE AND NEW OUTLET FOR MILL FEEDING MEAL.
MANUFACTURE OF OIL VARNISHES.
MILLING, GUMMING, DESCRIPTION OF APPARATUS; MIXING, BOILING.
THINNING.
CLARIFYING AND AGENTING.
RECEIPTS OF ALL VARIETIES OF VARNISHES.
ELASTIC HARD CARRIAGE, PALE OAK, HARD CHURCH, LACQUER, PALE POPAL, BRUNSWICK BLACK, POPAL PICTURE, OIL VARNISHES.
DRIERS OF ALL VARIETIES.
CLARIFICATION OF VARNISH.
FILTERING VARNISH.
GOLD LACQUER VARNISH AND OTHER VARNISHES.
GOLD VARNISH WITHOUT LACQUER.
GOLD LACQUER WITH OIL OF TURPENTINE AND OIL OF LAVENDER.
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BLACK POLISH ON IRON OR STEEL.
CAR VARNISH.
A NEW METHOD OF PREPARING FAT LACQUER AND VARNISHES.
QUICK DRYING OIL.
ORDINARY BODY CARRIAGE LACQUER.

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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hog products opened steadier, advancing a little. Looks as if all food products were about on bottom basis, and that some reaction was probable. Several thousand tierces of lard delivered to-day, went, it was reported, to Cudahy.

Cottonseed Oil

The situation is fairly steady. Undertone a little better. More at less export demand for future deliveries, but no vigorous interest as yet from the shippers. Hul (Eng.) market advanced 9d.; quoted 23s. New York has some export demand at 34 3-4 for prime yellow, either November, December or January deliveries; offers to sel at 35. Crude in tanks southeast still offered at 28c.

Tallow

Liverpool advanced 6d. Market in New York steadier; bidding, as yet, not improved; 5 1-2 bid for city hhds, but melters ask a little more money. The weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city went in at 5 1-2, basis of last sale.

Oleo Stearine

City pressers do not care to sell under 11 1-2; no bidding over 11, at which lower price out-of-town made had been secured.

Late Ice Notes.

W. B. Senter, Amite, La., will erect ice factory.

W. P. Craft contemplates installation of ice plant.

The Spray Hotel Co., Spray, N. C., will have ice plant.

John Boneysteel, Wheeling, W. Va., will enlarge ice plant.

Late Trade Gleanings.

W. J. Stoltz, Palatka, Fla., will establish fertilizer factory.

NAGEL BRANCHING OUT

Sam Nagel, the well-known wholesaler, is making some wonderful improvements in the Gansevoort market branch house by going into the poultry business on a large scale, and building a handsome large cooling room upstairs. Beef can be rolled through the whole building, both up and downstairs, without leaving the track. E. J. Bruton is the manager of this finely equipped house. J. Alstedt is manager of the beef department, and Wm. Anderson will be manager of the poultry department, and under his efficient management there is no doubt the new department will be successful. Mr. Nagel is well known to the trade, being one of the old timers in the business and one of the most popular.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Dallas, Texas, October 28.

Prime crude has further declined during the past week, and to-day 28 1-2 cents is bid for Prompt and November-December, with some sales at this price. The market closes weak, although offerings have been light. Prime crude sold in the Valley to-day at 29 cents.

Meal and cake continue in good demand, and owing to present low ocean freights ex-

porters have slightly raised their views, and \$23.25 to \$23.75 f. o. b. Galveston for meal, and \$23.00 to \$23.50 f. o. b. Galveston for cake has been paid.

Therefore buyers for hulls and brokers would be glad to have offers.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 29th.

Our oil market to-day is truly a waiting quiet one, neither buyers or sellers seem disposed to do much trading at price bid, say 28 November-December, its possible etter could be had for January on firm offers.

Meal and cake quiet at \$22.50 to \$23 f. o. b. Galveston, prompt or special shipments a fraction higher when wanted.

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

A MARVELLOUS FARM

In 1775 an area of 820,944 square miles of territory, subsequently known as the "Thirteen States," threw off the yoke of Great Britain and gave birth to the United States of America.

In 1880, twenty-five years later, that young nation bought from France 864,944 square miles of territory. It is known as the Louisiana Purchase. There were then 100,000 people, and some Indians on the land.

There are men and women now living who, as babies, heard their fathers talk about this "bad bargain," and "what George Washington would have done if he hadn't died last year.

Uncle Sam has developed his farm some during the century of his possession of it.

Last year the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase produced 264,000,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$152,000,000, being 50 per cent. of all our wheat crop; 1,013,000,000 bushels of corn, value \$314,000,000, being 48 per cent. of our total corn (maize) crop; 311,000,000 bushels of oats, value \$71,000,000, or 35 per cent. of our oat crop; \$10,000,000 worth of barley; \$2,000,000 worth of rye; \$25,000,000 worth of potatoes; \$130,000,000 worth of hay and cotton to the value of \$50,000,000. The total value of what grew out of the ground amounted in 1900 to \$755,000,000, with value of sugar and some other items still to be added.

Now, as to the walking product. The States cut out of this purchase had, in 1900, \$825,000,000 of domestic animals. The wool from the sheep alone was 100,396,000 lbs., valued at \$15,000,000, being 35 per cent. of our whole clip. To these must be added the wealth of mines, factories, institutions, and other industries to understand the full value of our big bargain in the Louisiana Purchase, which throws a good side-light on our industrial character.

FLOATING FACTORIES

The huge floating palaces are not only immense passenger, mail and freight transports, racing warehouses and villages—but they are becoming more and more sea-borne factories of a diversified character.

The condenser was the first advance introduced into the hull of a steamship. The steam hoist and the machinery for automatic steering followed, with the necessary machine shops for repair and the making of parts en route. Then came the electric plant. The installation of mechanical refrigeration soon followed in progressive order.

The end had not yet come. There are now building at New London, for the Great Northern Railway, two ship refrigerating plants, each of a daily capacity of 120 tons, with evaporating plants attached of 80 tons of fresh water each per day. Thus, the ice factory has been set afloat. May we not soon be smoking and curing hams and bacon en voyage, utilizing the time and making ocean sausages? The floating factory is in sight, and in a sense is here.

THE TANNERS' GREED

A little jogging is now in order for Senator Burrows, Helfeld and others who lean to the free hide side of the fence. The latter of the above gentlemen said the other day:

"I remember very well that not so many years ago the hides stripped from cattle killed on the ranch were almost valueless, and were frequently cut up into strips to be used for general tying purposes. If a man happened to come along looking for hides, he rarely offered more than a few cents apiece for them, and the money he paid was usually distributed among the children of the place."

That was in the day of free hides. That is the state in which the heartless and wealthy free hide tanner would have native hides to-day if he could compass his unholy purpose of abolishing the present duty on foreign hides.

The man who says that the American live stock grower does not get the benefit of the present duty on hides knows very little of packing house methods. Let us draw the curtain for an instant.

Every big packer has a hog, a sheep and a beef figurer. Every item of the carcass of each class of animal is figured in the cost price and, on that basis, for the various by-product departments to which each part is delivered. The sum of all is the yard value of an animal for packing house purposes. When the hide is figured the tariff is added so that the buyer in the stock yards knows the manufacturing value of each animal. He bids accordingly, the farmer getting the market value of the hide in the purchase price. If the hide is lessened in value 15 per cent. that comes off in the yard rates of the abattoir animal and the farmer loses it. Our Senators should study and think.

BAVARIAN PORK BUTCHERS' JIB

The retail butcher has every opportunity of observing the domestic conditions about him, especially those of a financial character. If this is true the voice of the marketmen is the voice of the people, from a food standpoint, in his locality.

Apropos of the above it is significant of the internal conditions of the German people that the Bavarian pork butchers are deeply irritated at the Agrarian tariff against American pork products, because they think such restrictions are needless and not well founded.

The Bavarian pork butchers are so aggrieved and dissatisfied that they will show their resentment, unless a change in the law is made, by raising the price on all pork meats to a practically prohibitive figure. When this boomerang hits the pockets of the Agrarian element those selfish landlords may take a closer "hind sights" view of things and mend their ways, also their tariff regulations against Uncle Sam's hog.

ANTI-PRESERVATIVE LAW VOID

The Minnesota anti-Preservative law got both its character and its constitutionality questioned seriously during the hearing of a case against a butcher at Minneapolis on the 22d inst. He was charged with the simple offense of selling some mixed ham on which, it seems, some borax had been used, in contravention of the local statute which inhibits the use of antiseptics or preservatives. A strict interpretation of this law would prohibit the use of salt also. Any doctor knows that salt is more dangerous to the human system than borax. The defense claimed that this act of 1901 was unconstitutional. Judge Holt in overruling the motion to dismiss the action expressed his own doubts as to the constitutionality, but he so ruled that the Supreme Court could pass upon it at once.

The court, during the trial, heard Dr. Chas. W. Drew, a State witness say, on cross examination: "Borax cannot be used to conceal the unfitness of meats. It keeps meat in better condition than salt, which destroys the tissues to some extent. It is even better than refrigeration, smoking and other means used for preserving. It is harmless when taken in many times the quantity one gets it in cured meats. It is even preferable to common salt in the preservation of meats."

Even the City Health Commissioner, Dr. R. M. Hall, on cross-examination, said: "Borax is largely used by physicians, and upon their prescription, in homes and for all sorts of purposes. He explained that oft-times it is taken in much larger quantities than those in which it occurs in preserved meats and that no deleterious effects have followed."

But the cow doctors and cow farmers of Minnesota know it all. Even those holy ones put formaldehyde in their milk, etc. Ye Gods!

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

Bulletin No. 30

The Legislative Committees appointed by President John W. Springer, of the National Live Stock Association, have reported the following bills. Judge C. O. Stockslager, of the Supreme Court of Idaho, is chairman of the committee that drew the inspection bill, and Hon. A. C. Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, is chairman of the Land Exchange Committee. These bills will be passed upon by the Chicago Convention of this association, which meets in Studebaker's Theatre, on December 3, and if adopted will be presented to Congress at once.

Any person having suggestions to make regarding these bills is invited to send them to the Secretary of the Association at the earliest possible date.

CHAS. F. MARTIN.
Secretary.

A BILL

To provide for Federal Inspection of Woolen Goods and Shoddy, and for the Proper Stamping of Same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That for the purpose of this act the words "woolens or woolen goods or fabrics" shall be understood to mean goods or fabrics made wholly of sheep's wool which has not been previously used in the manufacture or any of the processes of manufacture of any cloth, fabric or any other article;

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of this act the word "shoddy" shall be understood to mean all fabrics made wholly or partially of waste, hair, mungo, wool extract, waste woolen rags, and all fabrics in which wool in any proportion is used in connection with any of said fibres, materials or fabrics, and all articles in which cotton, linen, hair, or other fibres or substances are used in connection with wool or woolen fibres in the manufacture of any cloth, fabric or any other article; and all other articles, goods, or fabrics into the manufacture of which wool enters, which are not made of new or unused sheep's wool, made in imitation of woolen goods or fabrics, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold or offered for sale as woolens, woolen goods or fabrics.

Sec. 3. That all manufacturers of goods or fabrics of any kind whatsoever made in imitation of woolen goods or fabrics, or goods which when so made are calculated or intended to be sold as woolens or woolen goods, not made wholly of new or unused sheep's wool, shall so mark, label or tag such goods as that they may be readily distinguished from genuine wools or woolens as defined in the first section of this act. That such mark, label, or tag shall be so attached to such goods or fabrics as that it cannot be detached except by design; and such label shall accurately state in plain printed letters and figures the constituent fibres or other materials or substances of which it is composed, or the relative portion or per cent of each.

Sec. 4. That all clothiers, tailors or other persons who shall make any of such adulterated or shoddy fabrics into clothing, garments, or any article whatsoever to be sold as such, shall also place thereon and firmly

so made a label, tag or tab similar to that required of the manufacturer of the goods or fabrics of which it is made and showing the same facts.

Sec. 5. All shoddy of every kind and description whatsoever, including cloths, clothing and every article manufactured or in any of the processes or stages of manufacture imported from foreign countries, shall be marked, labeled or tagged as provided for in case of manufactures of the same in the United States. The labels, tags or tabs required by this act shall be affixed by the owners or importers while it is in the custody of the custom house officers, and it shall be the duty of such officers to inspect all such goods, fabrics or other articles and see that they are properly labeled, and such goods shall not pass out of the custody of such officers until such label or tags have been so affixed; and every officer of customs who permits any "shoddy" as defined in this act to pass out of his custody or control without compliance by the owner or importer thereof with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year.

Sec. 6. That any manufacturer or importer of shoddy as defined in this act who shall sell, offer to sell, or permit to be sold or removed from the place of manufacture or the custody of the custom house officers any goods, fabrics or articles of any kind whatsoever manufactured, or in the process or any stage of manufacture, without being properly marked or labeled as required by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars for each such offense.

Sec. 7. That any clothier, tailor, merchant or other person who knowingly purchases from the manufacturer, importer, or other person, any shoddy as defined in this act, which is not labeled or marked according to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each such offense; and if such clothier, tailor, merchant or other person so purchasing any such goods as aforesaid shall manufacture into clothing and sell, or offer to sell the same, or any such person who shall sell, or offer to sell, or expose for sale any such goods or fabrics without being properly labeled shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars for each such offense.

Sec. 8. That any manufacturer, merchant, dealer, agent, employe or other person who shall knowingly sell, trade or exchange, or offer to sell, trade or exchange, or expose in his place of business for the purpose of trade, sale or exchange, any clothing, goods, fabrics or other article known as shoddy as defined in this act, which is not labeled, marked or tagged according to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 9. That any manufacturer, importer, merchant or other person, who shall wilfully, recklessly or carelessly mark incorrectly any cloth, goods, fabric or any article manufactured, or in the process of manufacture therefrom, required by this act to be labeled or marked, so as to show a larger per cent of wool, or a smaller per cent. of shoddy, or cheaper fibre or material, or in any manner that will, or is calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than fifty and not more than five thousand dollars for each offense.

Sec. 10. That in addition to the fines hereinbefore described for the violation of the several provisions of this act any importer or owner of imported goods, and any merchant, tailor, dealer, or other person found guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this act for the failure to properly mark or label goods, fabrics, or any other articles defined as shoddy shall forfeit all such goods, fabrics or other articles upon which it shall be found he has failed to affix the proper mark or label; Provided, That for all goods, fabrics, clothing or other articles manufactured, or in process of manufacture therefrom, required by this act to be labeled, which were manufactured prior to the passage of this act, and which had passed out of the hands of the manufacturer thereof, and the ingredients or component parts of which are not known by the owner, merchant or custodian thereof, a label, mark or tag may be affixed as provided in this act bearing the words "manufactured prior to the pure fibre act, composition not known," which for such fabrics or articles shall be a compliance with this act.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to make all necessary rules and regulations and to appoint all necessary inspectors and other officers or persons for carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and there shall be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of dollars, to be immediately available.

A BILL.

To Provide for Exchange of Public Lands of the United States with Bona-Fide Residents who are Actual Settlers, or Grantees of Lands Under Grants of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled:

That the secretary of interior is hereby authorized and directed to exchange the public lands of the United States, arid and semi-arid in character, with bona-fide owners or grantees who are actual settlers of lands under grants of Congress for lands of similar character and of equal value, to enable landowners to solidify their range properties for the better handling of live stock and better locating of land for agricultural purposes.

COTTON OIL PLAN ACCEPTED

A majority of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company have signed an agreement with the stockholders' committee, giving the latter the power for three years to negotiate the sale of the stock at a certain figure. Any holder desiring to sell can do so by notifying the committee of his withdrawal. This does away with any difficulty in trading in the stock in the usual way.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TALLOW

(Continued from October 26.)

When melted tallow is allowed to cool very slowly at a temperature of not less than 27 deg. to 30 deg. C. (80 to 86 deg. Fahr.), it forms a granular mass, the stearin crystallizing out in the form of small nodules, which can be separated out from the more fluid mass by pressure. The process is known as "seeding," and is largely applied to the separation of the stearin of the tallow, for use in making candles, while the liquid, olein, which passes through the press, is known as "tallow oil," and is used for lubricating machinery and soapmaking.

When boiled with caustic alkalies, tallow is converted into soap. Of caustic soda, tallow usually takes about 13.79 to 13.85 per cent, to completely saponify it, while of caustic potash it requires 19.32 to 19.38 per cent. The alkalies being in both cases taken as being chemically pure, of the ordinary commercial products more will be required, according to the strength of the article, which varies very much. When the soap formed by boiling tallow and alkali together is treated with acid, the fatty acids separate out. These vary with the quality of the tallow.

Tallow is frequently adulterated. Among other bodies have been used soft fats from other parts of the animal, such as bone or tripe tallow, cottonseed oil, seed oil, stearin from wool grease, among fatty matters, to say nothing of china clay, starch, and similar products. It is by no means an easy matter to detect some of these adulterants; cottonseed oil and stearine is very difficult to detect. The specific gravity of the fat at 100 deg. C., the melting-point, is also some guide, while the increased proportion of solid fatty acid would be a clue to its addition. Cottonseed oil can be detected by its reducing the specific gravity, melting-point, and increasing the proportion of liquid fatty acids, as well as by the silver nitrate and iodine test. Stearine from wool grease can be detected by the tallow containing a large proportion of fatty acid, as well as by the silver nitrate test. Bone grease can be detected by the tallow containing phosphate of lime, which is a characteristic ingredient of bone grease. The addition of such matters as china clay and starch can be detected by melting the tallow, and allowing these insoluble matters to settle out. Such forms of adulteration are now rare, and show unskilful work on the part of the adulterator. Paraffine wax and scale and mineral oil are sometimes added; these may be detected by their reducing the percentage of potash required to saponify the tallow, and by the sample having a low-flash point (under 400 deg. Fahr.).

Tallow is used in candlemaking for the manufacture of dip candles, and for these the harder the tallow the better is it adapted for the purpose. Pressed tallow, that is the stearin pressed from the tallow after seeding, is used in preparing both dip and moulded candles.

In the examination of tallow for candlemaking, account should be taken of its melting-point, which can be determined by the method described under paraffin. Dalican proposed to value tallow and other candle fats by determining the solidifying point of the fatty acid which can be separated from them.

This test, which has been adopted both in this country and in France for the commercial examination and valuation of fats. It is known under the name of "titer" test, and gives fairly constant and reliable results if the test is always made under exactly the same conditions. 100 grms. of the fat under examination are saponified, and the separated fatty acids freed from water, and filtered into a porcelain dish.

They are allowed to solidify, and to stand overnight under a desiccator. The fatty substance is then carefully melted on a water bath, and as much of it poured into a test tube, 7 in. long and 1 in. wide, as will fill the tube more than half full. The tube is then placed in the neck of a suitable flask, say, 2-litre flask, and a delicate thermometer, indicating one-fifth of a degree, inserted, so that the bulb reaches the centre of the mass. When a few crystals begin to appear at the bottom of the tube, the mass is stirred by giving the thermometer a rotary movement, first three times from right to left, and then three times from left to right. The thermometer must now be observed carefully. A good plan is to write down the temperature at short intervals. At first the temperature will continue to fall, but soon it will rise suddenly a few tenths of a degree, and reach a maximum, remaining thereat stationary for some little time before it falls again. This point is called the "titer" or solidifying point.

The following is an empirical table compiled by Dalican, giving the percentages of stearic and oleic acids present in tallow yielding fatty acids of the melting-points shown. The total yield of fatty acids is taken as 95 per cent.;

Solidifying point.	Stearic acid.	Oleic acid.
C.	F.	Per cent.
35	95	25.20
35.5	96	26.40
36	96.8	27.30
36.5	97.7	28.75
37	98.6	29.80
37.5	99	30.60
38	100.4	31.25
38.5	101.3	32.15
39	102.2	33.14
39.5	103	34.30
40	104	33.15
40.5	105	36.10
41	105.8	38.00
41.5	106.5	38.95
42	107.6	39.90
42.5	108.5	42.75
43	109.4	43.70
43.5	110.3	44.65
44	111.2	47.50
44.5	112	43.40
45	113	51.30
45.5	114	52.25
46	114.8	53.20
46.5	116	55.10
47	116.6	57.95
47.5	117.5	58.90
48	118.4	61.75
48.5	119.5	66.50
49	120.2	71.25
49.5	121	72.20
50	122	75.05
50.5	123	77.10
51	123.8	79.50
51.5	124.7	81.90
52	125.6	84.00
52.5	126.5	88.30
53	127.4	92.10

(To be Continued)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Fibrin

W., SUBSCRIBER.—Fibrin may be obtained by allowing blood-plasma to coagulate, or less abundantly by the coagulation of lymph or by the addition of fibrin-ferment to other solution of fibrinogen. In a less pure state, fibrin may be obtained by stirring fresh blood with a bundle of twigs, when the co-

agulum adheres to the twigs, and may be stripped off and washed until colorless, and then treated in succession with alcohol and ether to remove fat and cholesterol. Fibrin differs from all other proteids in possessing a filamentous structure and remarkable elasticity. It is insoluble in water at ordinary temperatures, but passes into solution under high pressure with total change of characters. Suspended in water and heated to 70 degrees, fibrin shrinks, loses in elasticity, and yields a body similar to coagulated albumen. When treated with very dilute hydrochloric acid in the cold, fibrin does not dissolve, but swells up into a transparent mass, resuming its original appearance upon neutralizing the acid. At 50 to 60 degrees it dissolves in the acid, forming acid-albumen and albumoses. With dilute alkalies fibrin swells less than with acid but dissolves more readily and the swollen fibrin, washed free from alkali is coagulated by heat. Fibrin is readily acted on and dissolved by digestive ferments. It contains 16.91 per cent. of nitrogen.

Skinning Hogs

S. X. C., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The skinning of hogs is not carried out in this country. It is however, very extensively practiced in some foreign countries, it being a very important feature in the Glasgow slaughterhouses. Pig skins are used for many industrial purposes such as for saddles of various kinds, upholstering leather, etc.

Infected Milk

W. H. B., GOSHEN, N. Y.—Milk may become infected through several sources. When a cow is suffering from disease, the milk as it leaves the udder may contain several pathogenic organisms; besides which, milk after being drawn is particularly liable to infection by bacteria from several sources, epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria having been traced directly to the use of infected milk. Many authentic cases are on record in which other diseases than these mentioned, have been conveyed by infected milk, and it may be truly said that considering the many possible sources of pollution and the great rapidity with which bacteria multiply in such an excellent medium as milk, it is surprising that more illness is not noted from this cause. This subject is about to be investigated very fully.

Prime Steam Lard

J. P. H., BALTIMORE, MD.—The definition of prime steam lard from the rules of the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: "Prime Lard shall be equal in quality to lard made from hog round, say head, gut, leaf and trimmings, in the proportion in which the same come from the hog, and shall be properly rendered as to color, flavor and soundness for keeping." * * * You must remember that your lard, sold on the Produce Exchange is subject to the inspection for which the rules provide. (2) While kettle rendered lard would not exactly fill these requirements as to the material from which it is rendered, you would have no difficulty in having it passed with steam lard, provided you were willing to sell it as such. Kettle rendered lard is always worth more than steam lard and seldom sold except at an advanced price. (3) You are referred to the names of reliable and wide-awake brokers who are advertised in The National Provisioner.

Grease in Hogs

G. A. A.—(1) We cannot state precisely what your smothered hogs are worth for grease and fertilizer, but they can probably be sold for at least a cent per pound, if they are of fair size. (2) Dead hogs will render from 45 to 50 per cent. of their weight in grease.

GRAPHITE when right, is the best known lubricant.
Dixons' Flake Graphite
 is the best graphite. The best is the cheapest in the end.
 Sample and pamphlet for the asking.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY ♦ Jersey City, N. J.

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*Combined Heading-up
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Machines save
money, time, labor,
and loss through
leaky packages.*

In capable hands one will do the work of 12 to 15 men, do it better and break fewer hoops. They are sold subject to approval of purchaser.

Address, M. NAUGHTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Cooperage Machinery,

1530 Dorrance St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE FIRST AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW

(Special report to The National Provisioner.)

Another great Kansas City shorthorn show has passed into history with its lessons, high prices and satisfactory results. The general average of prices was \$374 per head, bulls fetching \$537, and cows \$314 per head.

Representative livestock men were there from nearly every State in the Union. The Kansas experiment station sent a delegation of 100 students to study breeds and beef models. The big pavilion was jammed at times, and Genesee street, from 16th to 19th streets, was the most crowded part of Kansas City, as the crowds arrived uptown from the depots. During the Hereford forenoon, fully 4,000 people crowded the enclosure. In this contest O. Hains, of Harris, Mo., for heifers 12 to 18 months old and 6 to 12 months old, had it much his own way in landing first and second prizes.

The Galloways met their old time rivals, the Herefords, and each won—in the estimation of their respective partisans. The former registered the sensational steer sale of the show, when J. E. Weber, the Kansas City butcher, bought in the two-year-old Galloway steer, "Budner," at \$15.00 per 100 lbs. live weight. The steer weighed 1650 lbs., and, therefore, fetched \$2,475.00, thus passing the sensational price paid by the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co., for the Polled Angus steer, "Advance," during the closing sale of the Chicago International Livestock Exposition last year.

One of the most conspicuous features of this first American Royal was the superb herd of fat steers, intended for market. These were furnished by the noted shorthorn breeder, Col. G. M. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo. They averaged nearly 1,700 lbs. per head. There were 17 of these fine finished cattle. The audience thundered its applause when they were paraded in the ring. They carried off the special and added prizes of \$500 each for finished cattle.

The same exhibitor won the \$600 Midl and Hotel prize with a bull with 8 cows, and each cow with her calf at her side by the same sire. Resolutions were passed thanking Col. Casey for such records, so exceptional in the annals of livestock exhibitions.

When all special enthusiasm had subsided and individual exhibits had claimed their measure of approbation, the general drift was back to the relative value of various shorthorn breeds to the feeder and marketmen. The general trend was to the Hereford model as an allowed block favorite.

The racial fault with the Hereford is a tendency to largeness of frame. This is kept in check by careful breeding, which not only refines the structure of this popular beef breed but also improves the texture and flavor of the flesh.

The Galloway is, in a sense, tender and susceptible to climatic conditions, serving the breeder and feeder better possibly than the ranger. The Polled Angus has the structural advantages of the Galloway, but with a hardier constitution which seems to prosper better under unfavorable and impelled conditions than its black rival. Such points as these are brought to the attention of the

breeder, feeder and ranger when studying the beef models from a commercial standpoint at such a livestock show as that of the American Royal, at Kansas City. The Herefords and Shorthorns have stirred up such a rivalry in the minds of cattlemen that the livestock interests and the meat trade get nearer and nearer the best model with the best constitution each year.

Missouri maintained her place and took so many coveted prizes with her native cattle that "He was bred in old Missouri" is still a worthy thing to say when it comes to talking about blue-blooded cattle and royal natured cattle breeders.

While the first American Royal Cattle Show cannot claim to have registered sensational bids for the best exhibits, the average price and the average stock of the show were exceptionally high. The exhibits were most numerous and full in all respects. The attendance was more than satisfactory for many reasons.

The show demonstrated the fact that cattle alone were a sufficient drawing card, and that horses, sheep and hogs were not absolutely necessary to the success of a great livestock show of this character.

The intense interest manifested at this exhibition and sale is shown by the fact that the great breeders and cattle buyers of the country were there and watched every animal and turn of affairs. They will carry their war of friendly contest further by going to Chicago to the International Livestock Exposition, and fight it out there also. This close study of the exhibits by the cattle men, and the apparent popularity of the whole show led C. E. Leonard, of Belle Air, Mo., to say: "Both here and at Chicago experience shows that cattle are sufficient attraction at these shows, and we can get along without horses. To farmers and students such cattle displayed afford a means of education. I am glad to see the students here. Their instructors tell us they can get more information in a week under these conditions than in a month at home."

When the sale of angora goats was announced, after so much exclusive excellence in cattle, then was a general laugh, and some one facetiously asked Col. Edmonson, the eloquent auctioneer: "Are there any maltese cats and Belgian hares to be sold, too?"

There was general satisfaction at the results of the competitions and winnings. The best of humor prevailed. Many of the big cattle men visited the famous Armour-Hereford herd, at "Meadow Farm," just out of Kansas City, and found that the sights and fine cattle there fully repaid them for their pains. The expectant mind, having said good-bye to the late one, now looks forward with renewed interest to the next American Royal.

PARAGUAY'S TRADE

Last year Paraguay imported from Spain \$26,000 worth of canned and preserved goods and coarse salt, and a large quantity of olive oil from Italy.



WE have the only Bureau in the world for registering Trade-Marks, Names and Labels, through which owners can get any real protection.

We have data and information for subscribers that cannot be duplicated.

Through us you guard against unfair competition.

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Correspondence invited.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK PROTECTIVE COMPANY

320 Broadway, New York

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Mount Gilead, O., is making a line of presses which appeal very strongly to butchers and packers. As claimed for them the company gives the following points of excellence:

General design and construction.

Only the best of material (largely steel and semi-steel) placed so as to give the great strength and rigidity required in a hydraulic press.

Lessened the diameter of the curbs and correspondingly increased their depth, giving greater pressure to the square inch on the material pressed.

System of division plates enables you to obtain the greatest possible yield.

Pressure stem swings out of the way while filling curb.

The hydraulic pump, which is a model of simplicity, is equipped with a safety valve, which is a guarantee against breakage.

The company issues a neat pamphlet illustrating and describing these presses, and it is well worth perusal.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OPEN

The New Orleans branch of the Armour Packing Company is practically completed though there are a few finishing touches to be made. It is thoroughly modern in every particular, has ample shipping, slaughtering and cold storage facilities.

A WHOLE SALE HOUSE

wishes to communicate with
packers of Canned Meat for
regular deliveries for cash.

Apply E. NEWBORGH & CO., 46
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SWIFT'S

Choice Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

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Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

Swift and Company

New York

GUESS THE COTTON CROP

The Gulf Bag Co., of New Orleans, La., wishes to see how near you can guess at the number of bales in the present cotton crop. The final figures are to be those given out by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The company is paying you for your smartness and for your prophetic visions if they are near the correct number of bales when the crop is all in and counted. Only customers of the company, however, may take a chance at the \$100 which is given for the nearest guess; \$50 for the second, and \$25 for the third nearest estimate. A little card is sent

out with blank space in the center for the estimated figures.

MEXICAN CATTLE RAISERS

Many of the cattle raisers of Mexico have awakened to the possibilities of the cattle industry, and are importing excellent breeding stock from the United States and Europe. There can now be found in Mexico as fine specimens of English, Swiss, and Holland cattle as are to be met with anywhere in the world.

In many parts of Mexico, too, the ranchmen are turning their attention to the rais-

ing of fine sheep. These thrive well on the uplands and especially in the mountainous districts of the Republic.

Another live-stock industry in Mexico, which is an inheritance from Spanish times, is the raising of goats. In some districts these serve several purposes. They supply meat and milk for the inhabitants, their hides are turned into leather, and the hair is woven into a coarse cloth. With the Spanish residents of Mexico, goat's meat is a special delicacy, and there is scarcely a Spanish restaurant throughout the Republic where it will not be found on the bill-of-fare.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE FREE HIDE AGITATION

The movement having for its purpose the abolition of the duties on hides has apparently struck a snag. It is not progressing as satisfactorily as its promoters would wish. They are, however, trying to show a brave front. In line with their original plans they continue the formation of "free hide leagues"—local organizations of the National Free Hide League. These are composed of practically the same interests and virtually a quorum of the same persons in each case but the formation of several local associations even though their component members are evidently the same as those in other like associations, would have a stronger effect, and so they are being organized.

A few months ago, or when the movement was first started, the promoters of it declared themselves full of enthusiasm and righteousness and announced that their cause would surely win; Congress would certainly repeal the duty. This attitude was firmly maintained, through sets of resolutions, until now, when it appears something is going wrong with the program.

This week some of the leaders of the movement say that Congress may not repeal the duty after all. Of course a reason must be given. The one announced is that it has been found that an attempt to repeal the duty on hides may cause a general reconstruction of tariff laws and consequent commercial disturbance. The free hide agitators are sufficiently considerate of the great interests at stake, should this be the outcome of their movement, and say they may not secure the repeal at this session. This is the way one of the leaders puts the situation:

"The consensus of opinion among shoe and leather interests, including manufacturers of belting, harness, etc., is that the duty on hides should be repealed; at the same time many influential firms here and elsewhere realize that if this provision of the tariff is removed other interests equally important and influential will at once seek a modification or repeal of provisions affecting their goods or imports. There are no doubt many features of the tariff which should be revised; but in common with a large number of merchants and importers and manufacturers I do not believe the time is ripe for a general overhauling of the custom laws. Of course the markets of the world with which we might negotiate reciprocity treaties are rather limited so far as the leather and hide interests are concerned, but I think the removal of the hide duty through reciprocal arrangements would be a much wiser and safer course. The executive committee of fifteen members will no doubt act for the local organization just formed, instead of calling meetings of the whole association. They should proceed with extreme care in the movement, however. The campaign for a repeal of the duty will be centred in the west. The western farmers who raise cattle have not been benefitted by this duty. It was in their interest chiefly that the hide provision was inserted in the tariff.

The removal of the duty would be of great benefit to the export trade in shoes and other leather products, since the raw material would then be admitted free. The present duty, with the drawback allowed on leather manufactured from dutiable hides, enables the manufacturer and tanner to sell to foreign shoe manufacturers at lower prices than to domestic manufacturers."

The latter part of the statement, to the effect that the drawback allowed on imported

hides when exported in the form of shoes permits the maker of shoes to sell his product abroad at a less price than he does in the home markets is begging the question. The true reason for this state of affairs is that there is a duty on shoes imported into this country and the shoe manufacturers take advantage of it, knowing that they are safe from foreign competition. They are protected in the finished product but they do not want the American cattle raiser to have protection for his hides. The argument of reduced foreign prices is, however, a specious one. It implies that if the duty on hides is repealed the price of shoes, harness and other manufactures of leather will be reduced in the domestic markets. No one, on the contrary, would be so foolish as to think prices on these products would be reduced one iota. The prices would remain the same, the manufacturers would take advantage of the situation, and the American cattle raiser would be brought into useless competition with hides, good, bad and indifferent from all parts of the world.

Even now the belting manufacturers consider their present position strong enough to even raise the price of their output. This matter is now being considered. A market which will thus stand a rise is not languishing. The free hide agitators timorously advance the statement that the duty as now imposed is of no benefit to the American cattle raiser. On the face of it and after deliberation one cannot discover how he will be benefitted by an influx of foreign hides. That in itself is a sufficient reply to such a statement. Would local shoes and leather be affected by the inflow of free leather and free leather goods. The American hide feels the same injury as American leather would from a free port.

But there are practical and existing reasons why the duty does benefit the American cattle raiser. It keeps out of the tanning market, to a great extent, the foreign article, thereby maintaining a reasonable demand and a reasonable price for the domestic hide and skin. Because of this fact American hides have a certain known value which varies with market conditions, but which always takes into consideration the immunity from foreign competition. American shoes sell better here than abroad at higher prices because of this same protection.

The restrictive duty becomes in the hide market a fixed value, fluctuations in market prices being governed chiefly by local conditions. The value of a hide, from day to day is, accordingly the value of the duty plus the value of the hide as regulated by local leather conditions. Remove the duty and that fixed value goes with it. It is as unreasonable and ludicrous to say that the duty is of no value to the American cattle raiser, as it would be to say that the shoe and leather duties are of no value to those industries. This is apparent in a brief review of the methods used in buying hides direct from the cattle raiser.

The hide is sold as part of the live animal to the packer. It is an element just as is fat, meat or bones. The slaughterer purchases the entire animal in a most intelligent way. Through experts whose duty is to know and to determine these things, the buyer for the

packer knows to a mathematical certainty just what a live animal of a certain weight and breed and finish will return in a money valuation of beef, each separate by-product, and what the hide will return in pounds and value under current market conditions. He knows exactly what the animal is worth from a factory standpoint, and exactly what it will sell for, each part and product of it being estimated separately for delivery to the by-product factories, the sum totals of these being figured for the guidance of the livestock buyer.

It is at once apparent then that knowing these things, and the packers do know them, that if the value of the hide is to be reduced by the per cent of the repealed duty they must give the cattle raiser just so many dollars and cents less for his live animal. To go even further on this line, suppose the packer paid the same price for the live animal as if the duty were in force. To him the business proposition which would present itself would be that the animal cost him the same but that one of its products would be worth so much less. The general value of the steer would be figured down just that much to the disadvantage of the livestock raiser. If the steer still brought the same to the raiser the consumer would then pay the loss instead of the packer, as the factory could not stand this loss any more than the leather factory could in the event of free leather ports. It is difficult to see under any of the conditions how the American public would be benefitted by the repeal of the duty on hides.

The one danger to the American cattle raisers in the free hide movement is in a probable attempt to secure their purpose through proposed reciprocity treaties. It has been intimated by the tanners that they may accomplish their end by this means. They may change their plan of campaign by withdrawing their request to Congress and having resort to the treaties. Therein lies the point of attack against American native hide interests and the embarrassment to the negotiation of trade conventions. Counter-acting influence should be brought to bear against this. The tactical move would be the insistence on free leather and free shoes as the general public are more directly interested in cheaper shoes than they are in the abstract of a raw hide duty.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

New Members: William Boyd, Edward C. Paull, Jesse L. Livermore.

Proposed for Membership: John Flumore Jeffers, George Henry Kuhlmann.

Visitors at the Exchange: W. P. Tyser, London; J. King, Glasgow; A. Waldberg, Antwerp; A. E. Keek, C. H. McDiarmid, Liverpool, W. G. Softly, London; Julius Seligsberg, N. P. Crowell, D. de Castro, J. Allun, E. Andrew, Chicago; Max Neethe, Galveston.

The case of Parish against the New York Produce Exchange concerning the late amendments to the Gratuity Fund by-laws, was argued before the Court of Appeals on Tuesday of this week; a decision is expected in the latter part of November or early in December.

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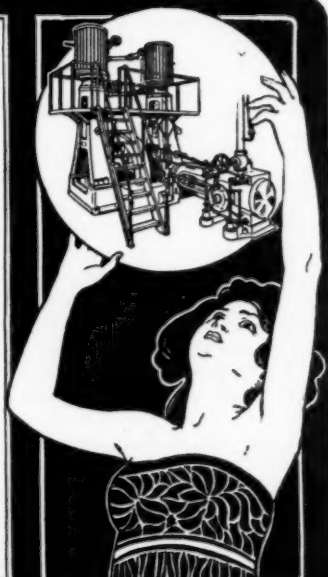
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

G. W. Chrisman & Son, Los Angeles, Cal., will erect ice factory.

The plant of the Hammond Ice Co., Baltimore, Md., is nearing completion.

The Anglo-Swiss Condensing Company has closed its plant at Monroe, Wis.

An ice plant will be erected at Burlington, Ia., according to the Burlington Gazette.

The National Ice Company, Stockton, Cal., will erect ice-making and cold storage plant.

I. J. Defoe, Watertown, N. Y., is arranging to open a large milk depot in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The ice plant of the Carthage Ice & Cold Storage Co., Carthage, Mo., has been closed for the winter.

L. H. Simmons, Rocky Mount, N. C., is contemplating erecting ice plant at Wilmington, N. C.

The Essex Ice Company, East Orange, N. J., will install refrigerating apparatus in storage warehouse.

The Southern Idaho Ice and Cold Storage Company, Boise, Idaho, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Consumers Light, Heat and Ice Company, Newport News, Va., will erect ice plant and cold storage warehouse.

The Board of Public Service, Cincinnati, O., has again asked for bids for constructing the new Wade Street Market House.

The Keuka Lake Ice Company, Pen Yan, N. Y., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to deal in manufactured and natural ice.

The John Gund Brewing Company, La Crosse, Wis., is contemplating the erection of a cold storage warehouse at Hastings, Wis.

The Saratoga Ice Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by J. M. Rouse, M. M. Rouse and H. C. Todd.

The Enid Ice and Fuel Company, Enid, Okla., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated by F. L. Williams, W. A. Williams and H. B. Decker.

An ice company capitalized at \$20,000 has been organized at Wellington, Kan.,

by S. P. Kramer, H. E. Thomson, S. H. Thomas and others.

The Willowbrook Dairy Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by J. C. Smith and J. M. Carey, Elmira, N. Y.

The New England Dairy Corporation, New Haven, Conn., capital \$175,000, has been incorporated by E. E. Bradley, L. W. Beecher and C. E. Bull.

The Cameron Ice & Cold Storage Co., Cameron, Tex., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by C. W. Lawrence, W. S. Needham and T. S. Henderson.

The Arkansas City Artificial Ice Company, Arkansas City, Kan., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by G. S. Hartley, F. C. Deering, G. E. Hopper and others.

The National Refrigerating Co., Denver, Colo., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$500,000, and will transfer place of business to Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Topp Hygienic Milk Company, Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$120,000, has been incorporated by J. P. Bradbury, Pomeroy, O., C. Dixon, S. H. Godman and others.

The Eureka Refrigerator Company, Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to manufacture refrigerators, by William Butler, F. Woltjen, J. S. Pierce and others.

The C. W. Polhemus Ice Co., Saugerties, N. Y., capital, \$15,000, has been incorporated by W. R. Condon, Albany, N. Y., C. W. Polhemus, Brooklyn, N. Y., and H. T. Kenney, Saugerties, N. Y.

The Coleman Automatic Refrigerating Company, capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey, to manufacture ice-making apparatus, by G. C. Hall, 123 East Ninth street, Plainfield, N. J., A. S. Dyer and S. Aronstein.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

FRED W. WOLF CO. ORDERS

Ruehl Bros. Brg. Co., Chicago, 100 ton refrigerating plant consisting of two 50-ton machines, together with direct expansion piping and complete brewing equipment for new modern brewery.

Stephenville Ice Co., Stephenville, Texas, 10-ton ice making plant complete.

Cameron Ice & Cold Storage Co., Cameron, Texas, 65-ton refrigerating plant complete, with 20-ton ice making plant.

Chattanooga Brewing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., ammonia condensers.

J. C. Bertsch, Atlanta, Ga., equipment for ice making plant for Lake City, Fla.

Philip Zorn Brewing Co., Michigan City, Ind., direct expansion piping for brewery.

Stoll Brewing Co., Troy, N. Y., direct expansion piping for brewery.

YORK MFG. CO. ORDERS

Palestine, Texas.—The Palestine Packing Co. has placed an order for a 30-ton ice making and refrigerating plant.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Ice Co. will erect an ice plant here of 50-ton capacity. The plant will be on the can system.

Vicksburg, Miss.—The Vicksburg Ice Co. will increase its capacity by the addition of a 60-ton ice plant.

Houston, Texas.—The Houston Packing Co. will put in an additional 60-ton refrigerating machine.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Consumers Ice & Coal Co. will erect a 25-ton can ice making plant.

Johnson City, Tenn.—G. W. Sitton will erect an ice factory here, and has placed an order for a complete 15-ton can ice making plant.

Topeka, Kas.—The Moeser Ice & Cold Storage Co., will add to its plant a 125-ton refrigerating machine.

Nevada, Mo.—The Nevada Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co., will soon begin the erection of a 15-ton ice making plant.

Weatherford, Texas.—The Crystal Ice Co., recently organized here, will soon begin the erection of a 40-ton can ice making plant.

CORRECTION

A recent description of the creamery ice machine made by the Singer Automatic Ice Machine Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., made it appear, through a typographical error, that this specially designed machine was better and more efficient than the regular patterns made by this company. The creamery machine is cheaper in price than the regular style but is not more efficient or better, though it is a very satisfactory one for its special purpose.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Varying Prices—Not as yet an Assured Position—Hog Receipts not Large—Cash Demands for the Products Cautious but Stocks Still Very Moderate

At this writing the official statement of the Chicago stocks is not at hand. It is believed that the supply of the hog products at the West is not materially larger than at the beginning of the month; indeed, estimates of the stocks of short ribs are of a lighter volume than then. It would seem as if the larger productions this month had been taken up close; notwithstanding the fact that many distributors have been conservative over buying because of the upset condition of the markets. This brings us to the point that we have from time to time made that the less than usual stocks in volume held in this country and in Europe forces steady buying to meet wants of consumers, however conservative it may be, therefore there is little probability of making burdensome accumulations of stocks in many months. If there were now assured conditions of the market there is little question but that cash trading would be active because of the needs of consumers. There does not appear a disposition of consumers anywhere to modify wants of hog products; any slacker movements of supplies from first hands are occasioned wholly by the natural disposition of distributors other than packers to wait until the weakness is well eliminated. It would appear probable that at some time in the future, or after the hog supply is more freely marketed, that a much stronger position for the products is likely to come about. There is every prospect of an enormous home demand for the products this year. The South has a larger cotton crop than last year however undetermined its full extent. The fine weather through this month has greatly favored a "top crop." The limit of the cotton crop will be determined only by frost. There is an assurance, however, in our opinion, of a cotton yield of from 10 1-2 to 10 3-4 million bales. This means plenty of money South on top of the closing prosperous year. The South, which is the largest home buyer of hog products, showed no hesitation over meeting the full prices for food products of last year; it will be even better situated this year to follow values of them. The European demands while naturally cautious just now, by reason of the late slump in prices, and the feeling that the market may be increasingly unsettled, must a little later on in the season fill in largely their depleted stocks.

Notwithstanding the highly favorable statistical position of the products and current and prospective demands, there are no signs as yet of a disposition to support prices, but rather that the movements of packers will be steadily directed to putting the products down upon a cheaper basis. The supplies of hogs have been somewhat larger through the week at the packing centres, and it has been clear that some supplies of them had been held back by the farmers because of the lower marketable prices. The holding back of hogs, however, is not a matter to in-

fluence prices more than temporarily, since it is a question of only two or three days when the supplies are forwarded and the added volume of offerings throws the market a little further against the farmers.

But whatever the disposition among the packers may be to get hogs cheaper and the products correspondingly so, it is clear that no further serious declines in prices can come about, however they may be somewhat cheaper. The stocks are too small of the products and the prospect of making accumulations of them too remote to suspect that their prices are to be shaken up further more than in a moderate degree. There is no question but that almost any prices could be obtained for hog products if there was reason for sustaining their values, since there are large unsatisfied demands only awaiting indications of prolonged firmness over affairs to appear as an added factor. The period for strong prices, however, as indicated, is not yet in sight.

The hog supply is suffering somewhat this month from the forced earlier marketing of the swine, but it is clear that there are more marketable hogs back in farmers' hands than had been expected by a portion of the trade. The October receipts, however, are less than desired. We do not apprehend more than ordinary supplies of the hogs through the remainder of the year, but believe that there is a large crop of pigs back for the markets to take care of in the spring months. It is probable that the early feeding of hogs will be liberal, as it pays to put corn into them at their current prices, and notwithstanding the relatively high prices of the grain with customary seasons. It may be that the hog supplies later on in the season will be hurried out of farmers' hands and because of the short corn crop, which may at that time be exhausted in many important feeding sections.

The speculation in hog products this week has been of a restricted order, as there is a good deal of uncertainty on the part of all traders over the future. It is rarely that the prices of the various deliveries are so nearly alike. Even as late as the May option there is hardly more than ten points difference with the near delivery, and the later the delivery there is most confidence over values.

Compound lard has been reduced again 1-8, now quoted at 7 3-4, because of the situation of the pure lard market, and the lower prices of cotton oil and oleo stearine.

In New York, the English shippers have bought Western lard more freely at decidedly lower prices. There is a very ordinary degree of trading in other lard, notably in refined. The pork business is small at lower prices. The city cutters have come down a little in prices of bellies, because of cheaper hogs, but for loose hams and shoulders have maintained late prices.

Sales in New York for the week to present writing: 350 bbls. mess pork, \$15.00@ \$16.00. 400 bbls. short clear, do, \$17.75 to \$19.25. 225 bbls. city family, do, \$17.00 to \$17.50. 1,600 tcs. western stearin lard, part as low as \$9.02 1-2 to \$9.15. 550 tcs. city lard, \$8.55 to \$8.70. (Compound lard, 7 3-4). 35,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs., 9 1-2@9 3-4; 24,000 lbs., do, 14 lbs. ave., 9 1-4. 10,000 lbs., do, 10 lbs. ave., 9 3-4. 5,000 lbs., do, smoking, ave., 10 1-2. 2,000 pickled shoulders, 7 1-4. 3,500 pickled hams, 10 1-4@10 3-4. 2,000 light ave., green bellies, 10. 2,800 green hams, 9 1-2.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,673 bbls. pork; 9,759,121 pounds lard; 10,655,796 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,628 bbls. pork; 7,545,347 lbs. lard; 8,562,650 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Unsettled; more in buyers' favor; extra India mess, city, tcs. \$18.00; barreled, mess, \$9.50@ \$10; packed, \$10.00@ \$11.00; family, \$11.00@ \$12.00.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—As yet this week the situation has hardly changed from the previous week. There is now a feeling of steadiness at 5 1-2 for city, in hhds., yet at the same time it is surrounded with a little fear that the market may be further turned against the holding interest in the event of continued depression in the lard market. Sales 50 hhds. city at 5½, and on Wednesday 100 hhds. city at 5½. There is unquestionably a sentiment that tallow had not ought to go under its current basis of values, indeed, that the present comparatively easier position of it as against the prices two or three weeks since is not warranted from its statistical position. But the fact that if the bear pressure is to continue on some other fats, notably lard and cotton oil, that it will have more influence upon tallow than its direct factor of supplies. Moreover if these other articles are to continue upon an easy basis it is only a question of time when tallow will more materially accumulate, since demands for it from makers of manufactured goods which compete with pure lard, will continue if the recent modified order. It is conceded that at present tallow supplies all over this country are smaller than usual for this time of the year, yet the fact is that however more moderate they are than then, that in the dulness latterly the production has accumulated some, and that it would further grow in the event of an easy lard market. It is well known that foreign markets would have been interested over our offerings of tallow before this if the genuine position of fats had been sustained, but that now they are very indifferent, and that they will further sympathize with developments here. Both continental and United Kingdom markets have short supplies of tallow which they will be compelled to enlarge at some time, but it is not at all likely that these European points will buy until they can feel that the situation in this country over values is secure. Our opinion about the lard market is that packers will be against supporting prices for it for awhile, or until they gather in more of the hog supply, but they will not be able to force it materially lower and we feel as well that the surroundings of the cotton oil position are not favorable to well supported prices, as export demand for the oil must be had soon to relieve the market of its surplus, and that there is no prospect of it except at somewhat easier prices. Therefore it does not appear that tallow can be benefitted by its statistical position in the degree that had been hoped for in the near future, although it may not go lower.

The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, where 1,500 casks were offered and half of it sold.

For city in tierces 5½ would be paid, while 5¼ is asked. City edible is quoted at 7.

Country made is arriving in a moderate way only; the soap makers seem to take it rather promptly; their wants of general soap supplies seem to be growing. The sales for the week 250,000 lbs. at 5½ to 5¾, as to quality. The Chicago market is dull and wholly nominal, where sales of edible are reported as low as 6½, generally held above that, and nominal prices for prime packers 6¼, and No. 1 renderers 5¾.

LATER.—The tone in New York is firmer, with 5 1-2 bid for city, hhds., and declined. Weekly contract deliveries to the home trade of about 200 hhds. city will probably be made at 5 1-2. Small sales of city edible at 7.

OLEO-STEARINE.—All trade opinions over this product have gone astray by reason of the course of the lard market. The compound business has fallen off, and prices for the product have been further reduced. The demands for the stearine from the compound makers halt upon active needs. There is a good deal of irregularity to the situation. Many pressers feel that they ought to wait for more secure conditions, yet at the same time are puzzled over the outlook. There is also a feeling among the pressers that there is no use crowding supplies of the stearine upon an unwilling demand. However, it is a fact that buyers do not care to pay over 11, and that they have secured a little out of town make at that comparatively low price, while they have it further offered them at 11¼. Yet at the close of the previous week one lot of 100,000 lbs. sold to the South at 11½, since which time sales have been 30,000 lbs., at 11¼, and 120,000 lbs., at 11. The city pressers ask up to 11½. At Chicago at the present writing, the hhd. price has been reduced to 11½, and at the same time telegrams come that 11 is nearer the nominal basis.

LARD STEARINE.—Is on offer in a moderate way at easier prices. It costs less to produce, on the recent situation of the lard market, while the consumption has diminished. About 10¼ to 10½ quoted.

GREASE.—An unsettled market. Demands are slack. The situation is confronted by the unsettled situation for other fats. It is realized that statistically all fats are upon a good basis for sellers, yet that there must be better conditions all around before statistical features can enter as an important factor for steadier prices. "A" white quoted nominally at 6 to 6¼; "B" white at 5¾; yellow at 4¾ to 4¾; bone and house, 5. At Chicago, nominal prices are 5¾ for "A" white, and 5¾ for "B" white.

GREASE STEARINE.—Is offered at prices

more favorable to buyers, yet little demand prompted. The exporters are especially quiet. Supplies are not large, as the pressing for some time has been in a conservative way. Sales of 150,000 lbs. yellow, at 5½ to 5¾, and 25,000 lbs. white, at 6. White quoted at 5¾ to 6, and yellow at 5½.

CORN OIL.—Trading is very slack. All export markets seem uncertain over the situation. The prices, by comparison, are low, yet they fail to attract attention. The market ranges at from about 5.10 to 5.25.

LARD OIL.—Is very much unsettled as to value. It varies as the lard market is steady or declining. Naturally buyers are very careful in purchasing. At present, 70 quoted.

KANSAS CITY PLANTS BUSY

The five big packing companies of Kansas City are doing a business at the present time unprecedented in the history of the packing industry in the West. For the last four weeks every packing house has been working to its full capacity, and many of the departments have kept night forces at work. The Armour Packing Company usually employs between 4,000 and 4,200 men, although at some seasons of the year this number is materially decreased. For the last three weeks there have been 5,200 men, an increase of 1,000 over the normal force, employed in the big Armour plant. At Swift's, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's, Fowler's and Cudahy's, the same activity has been noticed.

The war in the Transvaal and the Philippines, the big demand from European countries, and the prosperity that prevails throughout the United States are credited with creating the enormous business of the Kansas City packers. The officials of the companies say the season is the best ever experienced by western packers.

Unemployed men are scarce in Kansas City, Kan., and the town is enjoying a season of prosperity such as the local merchants never dreamed of.

The establishment of an Omaha plant will help to relieve the conditions at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant in Armourdale. It is possible that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company may enlarge its Kansas City plant. The establishment of the Omaha plant will not lessen the trade of the house in that city.

The improvements that have been made at the car works of the Armour company in Kansas City, Kan., have given employment to a great many skilled mechanics and most of the Armour car work is now done in there.

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TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

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SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Still Favoring Buyers—Continued Indifference of Exporters—Large Cotton Crop and Plenty of Seed at Reasonable Prices, Therefore Productions of the Oil Increasing

The last three weeks has given remarkably favorable weather for the cotton crop. While there have been some reports that the "top crop" cotton will not amount to much, advices in a more general way are that the cotton crop prospects are materially enlarged since the beginning of the month. Indeed, beyond question, cotton is liberally making all of the time in this fine weather, and the extent of its crop can be determined only at the period of frost. We think that there is a decidedly larger cotton crop than last year, despite any reports to the contrary, and that it may be of surprising volume if this fine weather holds along to a later period than in average seasons. It would appear to us that some people in their estimates of the cotton yield are not taking fully into consideration the increased acreage this year, but rather more the early in the month announced modified condition of the crop, as against last year, and, as yet, not willing to concede that the weather through this month has improved the condition materially. We started out in September with the belief in a 11,000,000 bale cotton crop; our estimate was modified at the close of that month, because of the poor weather conditions in September. We now believe that there is an assured crop of 10½ to 10¾ million bales, and nearer 10¾ million bales, and that if there is absence of frost until a later time than in ordinary seasons, that the yield will exceed even 10¾ million bales.

The extent of the cotton crop has, of course, a good deal to do with the seed position. We believe the cotton crop to be large enough to expect a more urgent mar-

keting of seed than had seemed probable in September, and that the mills may get a further advantage over its prices. The mills had been quite willing to pay the \$14 basis for seed in the southeast sections; they got rather more of it than they at first thought probable. Indeed most of the mills are now so well provided with seed for their near make of oil that they feel able to stand off awhile over its offerings and watch the effect upon views of planters concerning its values. Unquestionably the mills believe that the market may at length settle further \$1 to \$2 per ton. If the mills are successful in forcing the value of the seed down to \$12 per ton, it goes without saying that the oil production will be even larger than has been before indicated, and we implied that it was likely to be in the neighborhood of 1,700,000 brls., or about 100,000 brls. greater than last year.

It looks, however, as if any possible production of oil this year will be needed on the short supplies of other fats, and at more profitable prices to the mills than usual, because of the ability of the mills to get seed at relatively lower prices as compared with current, or any possible prices, for oil. It is true that the oil market will probably drift a little lower, but that it must hold a certain relation with the cost of other fats implies that the prices will be quite satisfactory to the mills. It is true that the hog packers are making great efforts, as usual in the fall months, to lay the packing down upon a lower basis, but they are not as successful as ordinarily, because the hog supplies are not as large as desired; they are shortened somewhat by the enforced marketing of them in the summer months, through the drouth period. It is hardly likely that the packers will be ready in the near future to support prices of the hog fat, but at some time the conditions must change to stronger conditions by reason of supply and demand. Even though cash demands for pure lard have fallen off by reason of the late upset condition of its market, the stocks of it have grown very little during the month, and the supply is remarkably small. There is no prospect of burdensome accumulations of the hog fat for many months. However, quieter the distributors, other than packers, that they are less inclined to buy as awaiting more settled conditions of general markets, it is a fact that their stocks are getting

low; the large demand from consumers is unabated, and the distributors ultimately resupply freely; this applies as well to conditions in Europe as in this country. It will be the demands for consumption and the short supplies that will ultimately force better conditions for food products, whatever may take place meanwhile in the disposition to bear prices.

The demands for cotton oil for the make of compounds, by reason of the attitude of the pure lard market, are more slack. The western packers, who had bought cotton oil a couple of weeks since, got enough of it to tide along with; they are now very conservative. Moreover, they now have the oil offered to them at lower prices than in the previous week. The cost of the compound lard has been reduced this week to 7¼, because of the decline for cotton oil and oleostearine, which latter is about ¾ lower than the prices made for it about a fortnight since. The trading in the compounds necessarily sympathizes with the position of the pure lard; but a large business in the compounds can be counted upon, as soon as the pure lard market becomes settled. It is well known that the compound makers have not their usual contracts ahead for cotton oil, and that their wants must before the close of the year be of considerable importance. The soap makers, as well, are holding off for settled prices of the oil; they will give at length a large business in it. Usually in seasons when prices are all right, these soap makers have by this time their contracts made pretty well along for consumption in the winter months.

The tallow markets at the east are steady, at least temporarily; it would be impossible to buy nice in tierces under 5¼; this beef fat ought to hold up in value with the consideration of the statistical position alone, but the course of the lard market will probably have most influence upon it for the near future. There is now about the ordinary difference between the values of cotton oil and tallow, or at least there is no reason why trading, because of the prices, should more freely than usual swing to one than the other.

The European demand for cotton oil this week has been for the most part of an indifferent order. On the whole we do not look for a large export demand for the oil until prices for it are easier. There is just a little figuring from the shippers, as attracted by the recent decline in prices, and from sources which seemingly must have the oil; very close to the market rates are bid for these limited quantities. It is conceded that Europe is piecing its wants by other oils, and that it is able to hold off until assured that the weakness is well out of the situation here.

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CORN OIL,
TALLOW,
GREASES, Etc

But as Europe is holding less than its ordinary supplies of all oils, and is especially short in its holdings of cotton oil, it is only a question of time when its interest over buying here must be of a vigorous order. There is no reason to doubt but that the export takings for the season will be, at least, of ordinary volume, however deferred the trading thence, because of a disposition to wait a more secure position. The large olive crop will undoubtedly hinder demands from some sources until the price seems all right for their interests.

The New York market has this week again been influenced to easier prices, more by offerings of 100 barrel lots; it is quite probable that if larger quantities were offered at the prices they would be taken up, although there is no energy over buying, and the situation, in a general way, has a dull look. But it is a fact that this sagging look of affairs helps to get prices of seed cheaper. The mills are taking the outlook of tamer views over prices of oil philosophically, as contemplat-

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complete, various sizes, from the small mill to run in connection with a ginnery of 5-ton capacity to the largest mills, including the latest modern improvements in machinery, and producing the very best results. Also

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ing the value of the oil as against the current and probable cost of seed. Many of the smaller mills have let go their oil productions readily at the decline. The large mills are not correspondingly willing to sell them at the figures. It would seem as though most of the oil turned out was of prime quality, and that the off grade oil was not likely to be plenty. New York would seem to be about the cheapest market of any, if the prices can be gauged by the small lots that are disposed of.

December delivery here, of prime yellow, has sold to exporters at 35. In New York, sales for the week, 300 bbls. prime yellow, on spot, 37 to 38; 400 bbls. do., November delivery, at 35½; 200 bbls. do., at 35½, now 35 bid and 35½ asked; 300 bbls. do., November, December and January, 35½; 200 bbls. do., December delivery, 35½ and 35; 1,600

bbls. do., at 35, now at 34½ bid and 35 asked. At the mills sales of 30 tanks crude, in small lots, at 29 to 29½, in the southeast 9 tanks do., at 28; small lots now at 28; 20 tanks in Texas, at 28½ to 29½, and a small lot in the Valley, at 29.

LATER.—While the feeling is easier, it looks as if further slight declines would bring more of an export business. There are now numerous inquiries at near a trading basis. At the mills sales 30 tanks crude, southeast, at 28; Texas has sold at 28; Valley, more freely, offered at 29. In the southeast bids are being reduced to 27. New York offers prime yellow, November delivery, at 35 1-2, with 35 bid; December, 35 asked, 34 1-2 bid. Good off yellow, spot, 34 1-2 bid, 35 asked.



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HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues strong, especially on branded, which really constituted the centre of interest. Selections are fairly well depleted as many of the porkers are practically sold to salting. While there is general talk of an advance, the only actual increase has occurred in branded cows. Present conditions indicate the maintenance of values to a considerable period beyond the usual decline coincident with the long-haired season.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up have moved in substantial quality at 14, those of earlier salting commanding less money. While the heavier are well cleared up, packers show but little disposition to accumulate their holdings.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up have sold to the extent of 8 cars at 12 1-2. While prices are well sustained the call is quiet.

COLORADO STEERS are in very fair request, despite an especially generous supply. Practically all of the available offerings have been moved and the price, 12 1-4, is firmly established.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS offer at a variety of prices, according to weight, quality and selection. 14 is the price for heavier and tanners pay the price reluctantly.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS, 50 lbs. and up, have sold in moderate volume at 12, though some of the holders demand more money.

BRANDED COWS are well cleared up, what was virtually a clearance sale having been effected at 10 1-2. This selection is firmly sustained by the demand for cow-hide leather.

BULLS.—About 1,500 natives moved at 11, which is the outside price at present. Branded are a firm factor at 9 1-4.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market, while somewhat unsettled, has shown considerable vigor, despite the fact that it lacked the support of local tanners, which fact, however, was neutralized by the call from Eastern tanners, who were practically obliged by their necessities to patronize the local market. Holders at country points are firm in their views, and dealers are unable to obtain any material concession. We quote: **No. 1 buffs**, free of brands and grubs, 60 lb. and up, have gained tone, having sold at 9 1-2 to 9 5-8. Dealers are well supplied with outside orders, which, however, were placed prior to the attainment of the current basis.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 35 to 40 lbs., are in good request, there being but few available. Tanners will buy at 9 3-4, which is below the views of holders who are not at this writing ready to consider 9 7-8, and it is not unlikely that even money will be the generally accepted basis when this gets into print.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS range from 8 1-2 to 9 1-4, according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY COWS, free of grubs and brands, have sold at a variety of prices. The number one variety brings 10 1-4. This selection is scarce.

NATIVE BULLS are well sold up at 9 flat, with few if any available at that price.

CALF SKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are very quiet, and nominally worth 12 to 12 1-4.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are in fair request at 10 1-2.

DEACONS, 62 1-2 to 82 1-2, slunks 30.

HORSE HIDES sell easily at 3.25, and are well sold up at the price.

SHEEP SKINS.—There is a good general call for both packed and country offerings. We quote packer pelts 82 1-2, country pelts, 65 to 75; packer lambs, 70.

BOSTON

The Buff market is not above 9 1-2, and seems to partake but indifferently of the vigor characterizing Western contemporaries. Tanners are fairly independent, as they are either in possession or have contracted a sufficient supply to run them for some weeks.

PHILADELPHIA

This market, while not appreciably changed from last week, has, if at all, altered slightly in favor of the salted. City steers, 11; city cows, 9 1-2 to 10; country steers, 10 1-2 to 11; country cows, 9 to 9 1-2; bulls, 9 to 9 1-2.

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—The market has been firmly held in the face of light offerings, especially of natives; indeed, receipts have been so small as to have made it difficult for dealers to supply the call. Native steers, 60 lb. and up, 13 3-4 to 14; butt branded, 12 to 12 1-2; side branded, 12; city cows, 10 1-2 to 10 3-4; native bulls, 10 3-4 to 11; horse hides, 2 to 3.25.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market is especially strong on branded. This fact has provided both business encouragement for the packers, who are well sold up on both this and other selections. Rumors of advance, prospective and otherwise, are rife, but are hardly sustained, excepting in the matter of branded stock, and on which current trading, or rather, the bulk of it, has virtually been based. Hides, convertible into union crop leather are an especially strong factor, and there is every present indication that long prices are going to run further into the long-haired season than for some time past. While the country market has been unsettled, its vigor has virtually remained unimpaired. Local and nearby tanners have given but little support to the market, which lack was, however, atoned for by the comparatively liberal operating of the Eastern contingent. Boston tanners will not pay above 9 1-2, as they are sufficiently well supplied not to pay higher, at least for present supply. Philadelphia conditions continue about as they did at our last report, such change as there has been being slightly in favor of the salter. New York is closely sold up, and a naturally strong market based upon light offerings and good call prevails.

HIDELETS

R. E. Barnett, a well-known hide dealer, of New Haven, Conn., recently died.

The annual meeting of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Astor House, at 11 a. m., on the 12th inst.

English advices state degreas manufacturers have practically abandoned its reproduction on the ground that it is no longer profitable to continue.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
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MAKE THE MIGHTY POWER
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AS EVERYBODY KNOWS
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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

AS A WOMAN SEES IT

Ellen M. Lewis, of 380 Seventh street, Brooklyn, drives it into them on the Sunday Closing question from a woman's and a housekeeper's standpoint. Among other things she says:

"If you compare the number of those benefitted with the few who are unable to purchase ice during the summer, it seems to me you must admit that the law is a benefit to the majority of those affected by it.

"Further, I believe that the law need not prove any hardship to those in the tenement house districts. It has been our custom to cook meat for Sunday on Saturday, serving on Sunday either cold or in croquettes, meat pie, etc., and have never found it detrimental to our health or happiness.

"A day of rest and recreation one day in seven is such a great blessing that it is worth a little self-sacrifice on the part of some in order that the largest possible number may enjoy the advantages which such a day gives."

THE BOB VEAL LAW IS VALID

A Norwich, N. Y., lawyer some time ago claimed that the State's "Bob Veal" Law had been repealed. The Attorney-General has carefully "searched" the records; as a result he issues the following statement:

"The so-called bob veal act is chapter 491 of the laws of 1898. It is easily perceived that in no portion of the repeal clause is there any reference to the law of 1898, which is the bob veal law; that the acts intended to be repealed are particularly mentioned; and that the article of the general law referred to as repealed is not the article or the general statute containing the bob veal law."

RETAIL BUTCHERS' NECESSARIES

A concern with which butchers would be well to get acquainted is the American Wire Form Mfg. Co., 3 Coenties Slip, New York. It makes baskets, for delivery purposes principally, steel skewers, package handles, card holders, taggers, rapid tag fasteners and other necessities for butchers' use. The manager of the company, D. M. Stevens, knows every thing about the business worth knowing besides having had practical experience in the trade to which he caters. Though a young man—he is 39 years of age—he is a thoroughly efficient business man. He is winning custom by giving careful attention to the wants of his patrons. He was with Wolf, Sayer & Heller for five years and with B. A. Stevens, of Toledo, O., for six years, in both of which connections he had ample means for knowing the wants of butchers.

FOX'S BEEF DELIVERY

Tom Fox, for thirty years the foreman of the Gillen express service, is in business for himself. He was with the elder Gillen in the old West Washington Market thirty years ago and he acted in the capacity of foreman for the younger Gillen later. With an experience in this line of so many years and with so efficient a service Fox knows all the requirements of his business. He has now purchased the business of Gillen Bros., in West Harlem Market, and he has five rigs, all in first class shape. Fox is a hard worker,

honest and reliable and his friends will help him along in his new venture. He calls his business "Fox's West Harlem Beef Delivery."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The butchers of La Crosse, Wis., have decided to discontinue Sunday opening from now on.

L. H. Heyman, of Nelson, Morris & Co., was in New York last week. He returned to Chicago on Monday.

F. H. Barnes, the well-known traveler for a New York wholesale provision house, has resigned to enter into business for himself.

The David G. Whelton Co., of Portland, Me., has been organized with a capital of \$40,000, to deal in meats, groceries, provisions, etc.

Thieves stole \$100 worth of hides from Phares Bros. slaughterhouse at Trenton, N. J., some days ago. With all their scent, there is no scent of the thieves.

Charles Williamson and Emil Lehman, of Trenton Junction, N. J., took a tour of the Philadelphia abattoirs last week to get some points on slaughtering. Mr. Williamson is an expert hog killer.

Kansas City, Mo., observing the "eternal fitness" of things, gave the goat men goat meat and no other kind to eat at the banquet to the Angola Goat Breeders' Association, whose convention met in that city last week. There was goat soup, roast goat, fried goat, and many other goat dishes. An Irish delegate exclaimed, "Ivry thing is Angola, be gorra!"

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

The beef market got on its feet somewhat again this week, and behaved better.

Milton Bacharach was "on wing" last week. He is back in harness again at the old stand.

The "fat" man is in a hustling state of mind these days. The market looks uncertain.

S. Bauml, of Eighth avenue and 114th street, will get married to-morrow. The new benedict is a popular marketman.

Wm. Von Bergen, of Armour & Co.'s staff, has a new voice in the house. The "Stork" telephone brought it two weeks ago.

George Fleir, of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's small stock department, finds nature better than reducing mineral waters.

The game market is in very bad shape. Receipts do not increase, prices are high, and altogether game dealers are gloomy.

There will be carloads of New York meat men off for the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show on the 15th prox. They make fat beeves fetch money.

Simon O'Donnell, general manager of the Pittsburg, Pa., Central Stock Yards, was in the city one day last week hustling all the time.

An East Side small stock abattoir killed

over 5,000 sheep and lambs last week—trade good.

Chickens are six weeks later than usual at this season. Turkeys are also slow in coming in, but there was some improvement in this respect during the week. The quality of the poultry being received is, however, very good.

Miss Coffey, formerly private secretary to C. E. Ayres, of Nelson Morris & Co.'s New York headquarters, has changed her name and station. She is now Mrs. Michael Kelly. The happy event occurred at Gaulstown, Ireland, where she was spending her vacation.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Thursday, October 31, 1901: Beef, 12,405 lbs.; veal, 3,135 lbs.; mutton, 1,400 lbs.; lamb, 155 lbs.; pork, 1,810 lbs.; poultry, 4,630 lbs.; assorted meats, 310 lbs.; game, 200 lbs. Total, 24,045 lbs.

Conron Bros' new plants, completed, or nearly so, offer advantageous locations to meat men. They are all in the center of trade districts, have first-class shipping and delivery facilities, and the stores in them, which are to be let to desirable tenants, have cold storage connections. There are two of these stores at the Manhattanville branch, ten at Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street, and one at Fort Green place, Brooklyn.

Moe Frank & Co., who, until Thursday, slaughtered small stock on a part of Swift & Company's First avenue property at Forty-fifth street and First avenue, vacated those premises under notice from the latter company, and moved into the Forty-fourth street and First avenue side of the old Vanderbeck abattoir on Friday, and will there kill small stock. The new premises are convenient, compact and right in the nest of the East Side killing district. Killing Sunday.

CONRON BROS AT SWEDESBORO

Conron Bros. have decided to close their Philadelphia house and transfer its business to Swedesboro, N. J., whence comes their famous Swedesboro milk-fed poultry.

Block Lost to Raacke

William Raacke, of George Dressler's, Wallabout Market, the veteran beef carrier, defeated Martin Block, of the same market, two consecutive games of bowling for prizes of \$10. Block, in trying to get even, got further back. "The games are open to all in the business," says Manager Larry Kaufer, at Wallabout Market.

Wagon Thieves

Last Wednesday afternoon a horse and wagon belonging to the Royal Market, 1376 Fifth avenue, was stolen while the driver was delivering an order. The thieves had smeared axle grease over the name and address in consequence of which the rig was not recovered until late at night. The horse was badly winded and the orders that were in the wagon were missing.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Utica, N. Y., Retail Grocers' Association is now publishing the accounts of "dead beats." The deadbeat deserves this treatment, but, sooner or later the Grocers' Association will be sued for damages. A safer thing to do is to sue on the account, get judgment, then settle the document. Even that is questionable if an ulterior purpose is behind it. You can't even render an account on a postal card. The association is traveling on grace.

(Continued on Page 37.)

A. LESTER HEYER, CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

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318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

POLLING THE MARKETS ON SUNDAY CLOSING

On account of press of matter the weekly poll of markets and the petition are omitted from this week's issue.

MOST WONDERFUL BUTCHER SHOP IN THE WORLD

By Randal Benton.

(Writing from Muenchen, Bavaria.)

We were talking of the Muenchen shops. "This is all very nice, very pretty," said I to my friend as we were walking along the principal street. "All these bright, well appointed stores, full of elegant silks, beautiful pictures, handsome costumes, dainty kid gloves, are all perfection in their line, but what do you do for the necessities of life? If one should require so plebeian an article as a tin pan or a washbowl (excuse my mentioning them), or even a beefsteak, are no provisions made for such vulgar wants? Have you, for example, no butcher shops?"

I breathed these words gently into his ear, lest it might be offensive to some of the elegantly-dressed people who with us were admiring a magnificent assortment of furs, temptingly displayed, in a store window.

"Oh, yes! I don't mind confessing that we have such things, and before we go home we will drop into one of them."

"No, thanks. I don't know that I care to see one especially. It is not a particularly pleasing sight, generally. I don't seem to care at all for whole pigs or sheep split up the middle and hanging up by the hind legs. And the sight of immense chunks of flesh of various kinds impaled on great iron hooks takes away my appetite for meat for a week. And I don't think big, red-faced men, in white aprons more or less blood stained, are an embellishment to the scene. No; never mind a visit to one of those places. I only inquired out of curiosity. I'll tell you where I would like to drop into, though; some first-class confectionery where we can get some good chocolate creams."

"Well, I guess you are about right. A confectionery is a rather more pleasing place."

Dazzling Illusions in Front

So we strolled on. I suggested once stopping at a nice-looking candy store, but my friend said: "I want to take you around where I buy my sweets. You are sure of the best there."

So presently we stopped before a beautiful window dressed in palms and ferns as a background and glowing with brilliantly-colored lights.

Dainty gilded baskets, filled with various kinds of bon-bons, were tastefully disposed, satin ribbons of pink and blue being drawn across the tops and tied in handsome bows so as almost to conceal the contents.

Many of the candies were enveloped in gilt and silver paper, the ends twisted and fringed. Here and there were candy boxes, some of them of quaint design. The center one, for instance, was a life-sized little pig's head, with glass eyes and an ear of corn in his mouth. It was "just too cute for anything!" (Free translation of the remark of a little German girl standing by.)

Strings of candy kisses, wrapped in gilt paper, were festooned about, and cakes with chocolate and various colored frostings looked tempting.

"Here we are! Here's my confectionery!" said my friend. "Shall we go in?"

"By all means! Everything looks very attractive. What ingenuity the candy manufacturers display these days in getting up quaint designs? One would really suppose those bon-bons in that decorated porcelain dish were dainty little slices of sausage, wouldn't they?"

"Yes, they look very natural." We entered. It was a beautiful room, everything as attractive as the window outside.

There was a crowd around so that we couldn't get close, but a bright-eyed little German lassie caught my eye and asked what I would have.

"A pound of chocolate creams, please!" She looked rather bewildered.

"Pardon, I do not understand!"

I judged my German accent was at fault, so repeated, more carefully.

"But—we do not have them!"

"Not have chocolate creams? Curious! Well, then a pound of your best mixed candy."

"Candy! Ah, we do not have candy! Only meat! This is a butcher shop!"

I looked around for my friend. He stood a little distance off, laughing.

"All right," I said. "Laugh! But if this is a butcher shop, it simply extracts the dilapidated linen from off the shrubbery."

Now, I am going to describe this room faithfully at the risk of being considered forever a falsifier. I did so not long ago to a party of Americans I met in Milan, and the only encouragement I received was, "Oh, come now!" and, "You don't seem to remember the fate of Ananias!" and other insinuations of like nature.

An Elaborately Finished Interior

The floor is of white and of green marble, in a neat, conventional pattern. The walls are of majolica tiling, in artistic shades of pale green, Indian red and cream, a border at the top of white water lilies on a green ground. The counters are of solid, hand-carved mahogany, with tops of green and white marble. One door at the sideback is of hand-carved mahogany, and another very large one is of art-stained glass. The scales and hooks are of polished brass, as is also a hand rail extending all around the counters. Only two sides of the room are used for sales. On the third is a beautiful fireplace of mahogany, in which gas is burned, a copper reflector behind the blaze producing a brilliant effect. On each side of the fireplace is a plate-glass mirror extending to the ceiling. Disposed about are large palms and upholstered mahogany seats. The ceiling, laid off in squares, is of wood painted white, with a bulb for electric light in each alternate square. Over the entrance door is a wrought iron transom.

A closer inspection did, indeed, disclose some hams hanging on the wall, but they seemed so sublimated, so etherialized by the general atmosphere, that they lost all grossness and became almost decorative in their rich brown color, as did also several pieces of bacon I discovered on one of the handsome brass wall brackets.

"But what of the window, and the candies and cakes we saw there?" I exclaimed.

"You'd better take a second look." Ah! yes! What appeared to be candy kisses in gilt papers, now reveal themselves as sausages, thus gorgeously arrayed; the gilded baskets, which I had not closely examined are now proved to contain dainty cutlets, nearly concealed by the wide ribbons. What I had supposed to be a candy box is really a pig's head and not a candy box at all. What I thought cakes are huge slices of sausage fancifully decorated. All an enchanting delusion, a captivating fraud!

Pretty Girl Attendants

The "butchers" themselves, as you will see by their pictures, are neat, trim little maids, in immaculate clothing, who were thrown into a flutter of wildest excitement when I returned later and told them I meant to "write up the establishment," and when I asked that one of them should give me her photograph to use their agitation increased to an alarming degree.

They all gathered together in a lively circle, and with many little giggles and exclamations discussed the extreme strangeness of this request.

It seemed an entirely novel idea to them that a woman should have her picture in a newspaper. I gravely assured them it was an immense honor; that wealthy women in America paid big prices to be exploited in this manner; that it was only second to the fame gained by appearing in a dime museum, and that if they lost this opportunity they would regret it all their lives.

As a consequence of this representation behold the picture of a little "German butcher!"

The picture of the shop is a very good one, but the decorations are not elaborate, as when I first saw it, which was in the holiday season. What do you think of it? Don't you imagine your steaks would taste all the sweeter coming from so pretty a place and served by such dainty hands?

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

CITY

For Mayor

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

For Comptroller

WILLIAM W. LADD, JR.

For President of the Board of Aldermen

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

For Justices of the Supreme Court

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,

CHARLES H. KNOX,
CHARLES W. DAYTON.

For Judge of the City Court

JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN.

COUNTY

For Sheriff

JOHN T. OAKLEY.

For County Clerk

GEORGE H. FAHRBACH.

For District Attorney

HENRY W. UNGER.

For Register

FRANK J. GOODWIN.

For President of the Borough of Manhattan

ISAAC FROMME.

For Coroners

EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK,
EDWARD W. HART,

JACOB E. BAUSCH,
ANTONIO ZUCCA.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

For President of the Borough

LOUIS F. HAFFEN.

For Coroners

THOMAS M. LYNCH,

JOHN ROGGE.

BUSINESS RECORD

ALABAMA.—A. L. Buffington, Birmingham; fish, etc.; out of business.

CONNECTICUT.—Henry Bacharach, Hartford; meats, etc.; sold out.

INDIANA.—John Uhl, Indianapolis; meats; canceled real estate mortgage, \$500.

IOWA.—Serovy & Son, Cedar Rapids; meats, etc.; Serovy Sr. dead.

KANSAS.—John Myers, Keck; cattle, etc.; chattel mortgage \$3,321.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Leandor F. Gardiner & Co., Boston; Provisions; S. F. Gardiner dead.—Adams & Cushing, Brockton; fish; dissolved, continued by E. D. Adams.—W. E. Holtham, Hyde Park; Provisions; sold out.—Simonds & Schuster, N. Alams; meats; succeeded by F. L. Simonds.—Henry Gatie, N. Bedford; provisions, etc.; sold, real estate, considered normal.—John S. Harington, New Bedford; provisions, etc.; real estate mortgage \$3,200.—J. W. Akerman, Rockland; provisions; attached \$2,000.—Russel B. Brown, Whitman; provisions; bill of sale.

MICHIGAN.—Lamb & Siengert, Blissfield; meats, etc.; dissolved.—Adams & Jeffrey, Detroit; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage \$710.

NEW JERSEY.—John W. Gerth, Jersey City; retail meat; sold out.—Smith & Gerton; Trenton; meats, etc.; dissolved.

NEW YORK STATE.—Edwin Thompson, Lockport; meats; succeeded by Thompson & Hommer.—Joseph P. Marx, Schenectady; meat; deed \$1,000.—Frank A. Patterson, Schuylerville; meat; real estate mortgage \$1,000.—John W. Kohles, Syracuse; meat; bill of sale \$1.

NEW YORK CITY.—A. Jacob Groh; wholesale meat; assigned.

OHIO.—C. G. Miller, Lima; meats; sold out.—Walter Tofeski, Toledo; meats; dead.—H. F. Carver, Canton; meats; closed on chattel mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Wilson & Heather, Philadelphia; fish; dissolved.

TEXAS.—Burns Bros., Dallas; wholesale butchers; succeeded by E. J. Thompson.

WISCONSIN.—Mathias Jirak, Milwaukee; meats; real estate mortgage \$15,500.

New Shops

The new market at Rowley, Mass., is opened by the Rowley Meat & Provision Company.

John Stout has opened a pork establishment in Lopatcong, N. J.

Charles Harper has started in the meat business for himself at Dunmore, Pa.

T. A. Hulme, the Baltimore butcher, last week opened a shop at Ellicott City, Md.

R. W. Wilson, of Middletown, N. Y., has opened his new market at Goshen.

Elmer E. Taylor opened his provision store in Mattapan, Mass.

Howard Ross will early next month open a retail market at South Neil street, Champaign, Ill.

Business Changes

James Coll and R. S. Witman purchased the butcher shop of Gorsheet & Oute, at Lincoln, Ill.

George Springer has bought the market of Geo. Smith at Hillsdale, N. J.

Frank Van Zandt, of Rochester, and Owen Williams, now own the market of Silliman & Sutherland, at Herkimer, N. Y.

Mr. Wickeman is the present owner of L. E. Richardson's market at Arcadia, O.

J. C. Strong has bought the City Meat market of A. J. Brown, at McArthur, O.

Carpenter Johnson has disposed of his market at West Fairlee, Vt.

Peter Rose continues the market business formerly run by Rose & Vanderhoof, at Plainfield, N. J.

John W. Palmer has bought Arthur Rozell's interest in the Lisle Meat Market at New Milford, N. Y.

W. H. Cromer is now the sole proprietor of the Cromer & Cain Market at Park avenue and Caldwell street, Piqua, O.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Flur, Jose, 157-159 Allen; to H. Brand. \$ 50
Horwitz, M., 91 Houston; to H. Brand 45
Greenwald, I., 222 2d ave.; to H. Brand 63
Kellmo, H. C. G., 966 E. 134th st.; to H. Brand 500
Klaus, A. S., 2713 8th ave.; to J. Levy (R) 150
Lichte, L., 341 Willis ave.; to J. Levy 175
Meyer, A & Y., 453 E. 86th st.; to T. Lenz 115
Mirabelli, P., 305 E. 109th st.; to H. Brand 35
Reiss, J., 193 Avenue B; to L. Heins-furter 200
Schindler, M., 65 Lewis; to H. Brand 50
Turek, S., 530 E. 6th st.; to M. Bress-man 20
Ventrelli, S., 2074 1st Ave.; to H. Brand 72
Vondrick, A., 1365 Avenue A; to V. Havranek 100

Bills of Sale.

Cohen, J., 65 Jefferson; to C. Duest. 150

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Awison, or Owison, Harris, Canarsie; to W. Rosenblum (cows, etc.) 100

Bills of Sale.

Hammond Co., 106 N. 6th st.; to Pacific Beef Co. nom.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Altman, A., 245 2d st.; to P. Mahl. 30
Cukier, F., 1684 Park Ave.; to Rat-noff & Cohen. 125
Keviatich, S., 143 Chrystie; to S. Levin 50
Murkn, J. D., 783 Columbus; to R. Hill 450
Rademacher, Hy., 228 E. 86th st.; to J. H. F. Bullwinkel 1,900
Boehm, H., 130 Prince; to A. E. Gold-ing 200
Glickman, M., 648 8th Ave.; to J. Lazarnix 1,850
Juppiter & Bain, 180 E. Houston; to S. Steineltz 73
Knapp, A., 494 W. Broadway; to A. Ausbach 125
Lubbe, J. P., 436 2d Ave.; to J. & C. Schneider 550

Nachminovitch, B., 342 Madison; to H. Kanner 33
Parker & Flanagan, 165 Bleecker; to M. Levin 18
Spielberger, Lieberman & Kistenbaum, 304 E. Houston; to I. Kraus. 500
Wallach & Beldner, 26 New; to F. Haims 3,500

Bills of Sale.

Alperowitz, B. & R., 2199 1st Ave.; to L. Diamond 500
Braun, F., 135 Liberty; to Sartorie & Ferrari 330
Fleischer, J., 118 Park Row; to W. Schmidt 300
Governala, P., 508 E. 13th st.; to F. D'Amico 1,000
Heupel, A., 9-11 Thames; to M. Scott. 1,500
Heitmann, Hy., 2114 Broadway; to F. H. Heitmann 100
Kalb, F., 517 E. 5th st.; to F. Kalb. 1
Rosenfeld, Wm., 216 Amsterdam; to I. Rosenfeld. 1
Somers & Co., 7 Pine; to O. T. Sullivan 2,500
Terwilliger, E. B.; to Pauza & Barro. 2,000
Wasserberg, J., 2089 3d Ave.; to M. Wasserberg 1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Deteling, W. S., 350 Nostrand Ave.; to E. Rose 2,500
Feindt, J., 470 Atlantic Ave.; to P. Gerken 1,300
Thies, W. & J. F., 409 Gates Ave.; to H. C. Mattfeld 318
Wassmann & Finkel, 37 Monteith; to A. Scheuer 1,000
Beshlian, R. A., 663 Fulton; to G. F. Edmunds 298

Bills of Sale.

Anderson, C., 1221 3d Ave.; to H. W. Helden 425
Gerken, P., 470 Atlantic Ave.; to J. Feindt 3,000
Rose, E., 350 Nostrand; to W. S. Deter-ling 3,000

(Continued from Page 34.)

On Thursday the Retail Butchers' Association of Meriden, Conn., gave a supper at the Odd Fellows' hall to their clerks, who so generously assisted at the organization's big barbecue last August.

The St. Paul, Minn., Retail Meat Dealers' Association last week went on record as favoring pure food and the State's Pure Food Law. The organization adopted the new Credit System, recently formulated by the Grocers' Association.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cincinnati, O., has instituted a "boycott" against the dealers who sell retail. Cleveland furnishes a sad lesson.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

The cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 62,000, the preceding week 62,000, same last year 45,000. Grass fed beefs were less plentiful. The market strengthened during the week, corn-fed cattle were in larger supply and showed a slight decline in price. Top dressed beef on Thursday brought \$6.45. The cattle receipts for October were 270,000 and heavier than expected. Shipping up herds for the winter has thrown large consignments of cows on the market and made prices the lowest for the year. Stockers and feeders continue in good demand. Top feeders for the week sold at \$4.60. Shipments to the country during October were 95,000.

Hogs declined \$1.10 to \$1.25 during October, but remain \$1 to \$1.20 higher than a year ago. Prime heavies worth \$5.50 to \$6 and packers \$5.70 to \$5.95. Light hogs were \$5.25 to \$5.75; pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Muttons were in good demand. All fat sold strong. Stockers and feeders were in fair supply, quotations unchanged. Native lambs sold up to \$4.85, Western \$4.60, Western wethers to \$3.60. Ewes fetched \$3 to \$3.40.

The indications are for stronger prices.

Slaughterers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Fowler	100	7,000	500
Schwarzchild & Son. 6,000		6,300	4,800
Armour	16,000	19,000	3,000
Swift	8,700	9,600	5,300
Cudahy	4,700	11,000	2,200
Ruddy	500	200	600
Omaha P. Co.	1,200		
Butchers	300	300	300

The hide market has been quiet with prices unchanged. Stocks were well cleaned up with no accumulations likely soon, as cattle run pretty well over; native steer hides, 14c.; heavy Texans, 14c.; light, 12 1-2c. with extremes at three-quarters; butt brands, 12 1-2c. native cows, 10 3-4c.; native bulls, 11c.; branded, 9 1-2c.

Hog receipts for the week, 56,000; sheep, 22,000; previous week, 62,000 hogs and 27,000 sheep.

ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending October 30 were as follows: 24,370 cattle, 42,159 hogs, and 7,934 sheep, against 27,724 cattle, 34,009 hogs, and 10,277 sheep received the previous week.

Cattle—Steady for native top grease beef and shipping steers, which were in good demand, but market very quiet on ordinary call and dull on inferior.

Hogs—Lower and weak generally, although offerings were only moderate, and there was a comparative scarcity of really choice medium and heavy hogs which being in request by butchers, were best sustained; ordinary packing hogs, as well as inferior and pigs in poor demand even at the advanced prices. Extreme range of sales during week was \$3.50 to \$6.70.

Sheep—Unchanged; fair supply and good demand for all desirable offerings; common dull.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending October 30 were: Hams, 276,200 lbs.; meats, 5,577,600 lbs.; lard, 544,600 lbs., and no pork.

Boxed meats steady and in fair domestic jobbing demand, but some export business therein also; spot steam lard and pork unchanged.

Pork—F. o. b. in a jobbing way; standard quotable at \$15.50.

Lard—Choice steam on East side closed nominally at 8.87 1-2c.

Tallow—Quote No. 1 country at 5 1-2c.

current receipts at 5 at 5 1-4c. Packers stock easier at 6 1-4c. for prime to 6 3-8 for choice. Oleo—Stearine—Held at 11 1-2c. Hides—Receipts light and keeping sold up close at steady quotations.

JOSEPH STERN & SON'S IMPROVEMENTS

Joseph Stern & Son, the extensive slaughterers of highly finished beef at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street, keep the plant up to date. Under the direction of Mr. Glover, the well-known refrigeration expert, the concern will complete an installation soon of the plant which will justly merit the praise and the excellent business which has so increased there as to make such important improvements necessary.

ESSENTED WITH A WATCH

Charles H. Hertz, representing S. Oppenheimer & Co., has been presented with a fine watch as a token of esteem for his twenty years of faithful service and in appreciation of his work during that time.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending October 26, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination	Oil	Cake	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter	Tes.	Bbls.	Beef	Lard.	Pork.
Nomadic	Liverpool	1611	549	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Teutonic	do.	.....	1713	1824	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	830
Celtic	do.	.....	217	360	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	581
Etruria	do.	.....	236	1250	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	175
Philadelphia ..	Southampton	.....	.....	2503	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Menominee	London	.....	.....	403	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	250	600
Boston City	Bristol	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6475
Buffalo	Hull	.....	1125	845	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	413	6786
Canning	Manchester	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	5100
Anchoria	Glasgow	.....	300	809	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	360	1006
Glenelg	Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Graf Waldersee ..	do.	1000	.....	41	25	.....	537	50	165	5019	5700
Koenigin Luise ..	Bremen	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	323	50	.....	.....	75
Kaiser Wilhelm der	Grosse. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555
Statendam	Rotterdam	5922	.....	115	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	675
Kensington	Antwerp	5204	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
British King	do.	4500	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	1250
Kentucky	Baltic	.....	.....	15	150	.....	615	120	1435	2675	2675
Nubia	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	250
L'Aquitaine	Hayre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	500
Chateau Lafite ..	Bordeaux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	285
Lahn	Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Powhattan	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	175
Sicilia	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Susquehanna ..	South Africa	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266
Pacific	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total	18237	4260	9484	793	180	2350	220	4583	39403
Last week	24435	4230	8325	3757	736	1507	102	5349	21648
Same time in 1900 ..	8290	8318	7920	2200	209	635	454	3639	17788
Cheese receipts from May 1st, 1901 to Oct 25, 1901 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	943,934	boxes.
Cheese receipts same period last year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	927,646	boxes.
Total of Actual Shipments, May 1, 1901 to Oct. 19, 1901 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249,650	boxes.
Total of Actual Shipments, same time last year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374,505	boxes.

ANTINONNIN

Hygienic Protective,
Deodorizer, Disinfectant,
Parasiticide.

Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and dileterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gutters, stables, closets, prevents wood-work from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR; it is NOT VOLATILE, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is SOLUBLE IN WATER, and READILY PENETRATES wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

FOR LITERATURE and SAMPLES APPLY TO

EDWARD H. BUEHLER,
134 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

P. J. TORMEY,
220 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

FARBENFABRIKEN OF ELBERFELD CO.,
SELLING AGENTS FOR THE U. S.

P. O. BOX 2660.

40 STONE ST., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Oct. 24.....	8,876	641	24,547	19,745
Friday, Oct. 25.....	3,012	124	22,019	5,445
Saturday, Oct. 26.....	197	13	15,567	1,975
Monday, Oct. 28.....	18,443	521	34,175	19,667
Tuesday, Oct. 29.....	7,293	815	34,530	25,178
Wednesday, Oct. 30.....	21,000	900	30,000	20,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Oct. 24.....	4,796	175	3,419	4,035
Friday, Oct. 25.....	3,096	252	3,152	2,513
Saturday, Oct. 26.....	808	28	1,742	2,122
Monday, Oct. 28.....	3,879	63	7,190	2,393
Tuesday, Oct. 29.....	1,415	2	3,672	3,115
Wednesday, Oct. 30.....	5,000	100	5,000	4,000

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.....	\$6.50@	\$6.80
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.....	3.85@	6.40
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	5.20@	5.80
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.40@	5.10
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.75@	4.40
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.30@	4.40
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.00@	3.25
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.00@	4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	2.85@	4.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.20@	2.75
Common to good canning cows.....	1.10@	2.15
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	4.75@	6.25
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	2.50@	4.00
Fed Western steers.....	4.00@	5.50
Fed Texas steers.....	3.90@	5.25
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.50@	3.80

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	6.00@	6.22½
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.40@	5.80
Selected butcher weights.....	5.95@	6.15
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.65@	5.95
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.75@	5.95
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.60@	5.90
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.....	4.25@	5.40
Culls, stags and throwouts.....	2.75@	5.40

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.75@	4.25
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.30@	3.75
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.15@	3.65
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.40@	3.70
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.10@	3.60
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.15@	2.75
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.....	1.75@	2.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	2.85@	3.25
Poor to fancy clipped yearlings.....	3.75@	4.25
Springs lambs, poor to fair.....	2.50@	3.75
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	3.85@	4.65

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	48,000
Anglo-American.....	12,500
Continental Packing Co.....	8,100
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	3,900
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	3,800
Nelson Morris & Co.....	9,400
Swift & Company.....	32,000
Omaha Packing Co.....	6,000
City butchers.....	5,800

Total 129,500

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Eleven markets received 460,000 hogs last week against 366,000 the previous week, 400,000 a year ago, and 450,000 two years ago. For the year thus far the eleven markets received 19,380,000, against 18,504,000 the same period last year and 18,692,000 in 1899.

The last week of October, 1898, Chicago received 204,489 hogs, being the largest October receipts on record.

Chicago and her live stock interests have again been honored by the selection of three of her representatives to the highest positions in the gift of the National Live Stock Exchange. William H. Thompson, Jr., president; Levi B. Doud, treasurer, and Charles W. Baker, secretary of the national body, were all re-elected Saturday at St. Joseph to the positions they have filled so acceptably in years past. President Thompson and Secretary Baker now enter upon their fourteenth year in the service of the exchange. The next meeting of the national exchange will be held at Pittsburg, in October, 1902. Simon O'Donnell was at the head of the Pittsburg delegation.

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week, 234 lbs., against 230 lbs. the previous week, 245 lbs. two weeks and a month ago, 235 lbs. a year ago, and 243 lbs. two years ago.

Boyd & Lunham have commenced buying hogs again after having been out of the market for eight weeks.

There arrived at the Chicago stockyards last week 5,690 carloads of live-stock, against 5,386 the corresponding week last year. The Milwaukee road headed the list with 1,406, against 1,129 a year ago. The Northwestern was second with 1,360, against 1,095 a year ago. The Burlington was third with 919 cars, against 968 a year ago. The Burlington decreased 449 cars, while the other two roads increased 542.

The Angora Goat Breeders' Association held an annual banquet at Kansas City Saturday, at which the only meat served was "Angora venison." Goat flesh is generally put on the market as mutton, the goat men say, and they wish to have it adopted as an article of food under its own name.

PROVISION MARKET

There was a severe break last week in the October and November lard. It was the only important incident in the provision pit, and the drop in these near futures of lard was apparently the result entirely of withdrawal of support. The January and May prices have not changed much within a week or two. The hog receipts this month will be about 550,000, the smallest for October since 1893. The best grade of hogs are about 6 1-2c., almost a cent under the top price in September, but 1 1-2c. over a year ago. Product looks so high, even for January and May, outsiders, who have a weakness for comparisons, have been leaving the market alone all the season. But with hogs at the present level any such price for product as last year is out of the question. The whole provision problem is in the main the hog problem, and the difficulties of that are beyond even those who have to take and pay for the hog crop. In September there were wagers pro and con as to whether there would be 900,000 hogs at Chicago in October, and it turns out there will be less than 600,000. The packing last week West was 65,000 less than the same week last year.

COOPERAGE

Prices steady. Pork barrels 90 a 92 1-2c., and lard tierces \$1.05 a \$1.07 1-2.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lacerus & Co.)

Chicago, October 30.

Receipts of hogs liberal this week, with prices lower. Packers offering green meats more freely, with trade limited.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

GREEN HAMS—10 to 12 lbs. average, nominally, 9 1-8c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 9c.; 14 to 16 lbs., 8 3-4 to 8 7-8c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 8 5-8 to 8 3-4c.

GREEN PICNICS.—5 to 6 lbs. average, nominally, 6 1-2c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 6 3-8c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 6 3-8c.

GREEN N. Y. SHOULDERS.—10 to 12 lbs. average, nominally 7c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 7c.

GREEN SKINNED HAMS.—18 to 20 lbs. average, nominally 9 3-8c.

GREEN CLEAR BELLIES.—6 to 8 lbs.

average, nominally 10 1-2c.; 8 to 10 lbs. average, 9 7-8c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 9 1-2c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 9 1-4c.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, Oct. 30.

The market at Chicago is about the same as our last advices; we quote as follows: Ground, 16 to 17 per cent. blood, at \$2 per unit, f. o. b.; ground, 10 to 15 per cent. tankage, at \$1.90 to \$10; concentrated tankage, \$1.85 per unit; hoof meal, 16 to 17 per cent, \$1.95 per unit; ground steamed bone, 3 to 4 and 50 to 60 per cent., at \$15.50 per ton.

SOAP AND SUBSTITUTES IN SYRIA

Consul Ravendal, at Beirut, says:

While toilet and shaving soaps are imported from abroad, the Syrian soap-manufacturing industry is by no means unimportant. I refer particularly to the Nablous, Haifa and Tripoli soap factories. "Mount Carmel soap," manufactured by an American firm at Haifa, is in demand in the United States. Olive oil enters largely into the production of Syrian soap.

American importers will find in Syria an article which is extensively used for washing woolen stuffs, as it does not shrink them, to wit: the soapwort (Saponaria officinalis) root, which here takes the place of our wool soap, does the work equally well, and is incomparably cheaper. In my opinion, it would pay to import this root into the United States. Pressed into bales, it would form a product which could be conveniently transported. Letters on this subject may be addressed to H. Sabbag & fils, Beirut, Syria. The root is also successfully used in washing fresh and fast-colored cotton fabrics, as it prevents their fading. The Arabic name for this useful root is "shursh-halawy."

The Arabs of the interior use the desert shrubs called "ushran," of the family of Salsolaceae, by burning them and extracting the soda from the ashes. Indeed, the ash is almost pure soda. A solution of it is powerfully detergent. They also use lye, procured by lixiviating the ashes of wood and charcoal, for washing clothes.

Sesame oil is commonly employed by Arabs for "cleaning" face and body; also for prickly heat, eczema, and other diseases of the skin. It is known here as "serej." In a na-

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tive journal, the process is described as follows:

The oil is diluted with water and applied to the parts suffering from prickly heat, generally at the time of going to bed. It allays the irritation and dries and removes the pimples in two or three applications. This oil is held in high esteem among the Arabs who live in the interior, who are in the habit of anointing their skins with it when they feel at night fatigued and tired from their day's work, as it gives vigor and firmness to the limbs and body, and enables the workmen to get up fresh and strong next morning. Besides, during the winter it has some effect in protecting the body from the piercing cold, as the Bedouins often go about without any coat. The oil is used for such a purpose pure, without water, and is rubbed briskly into the skin. The people universally believe that it conduces to good health. When there is high fever and the body is aching, the skin of the patient, whether he is an adult or a baby, is anointed with sesame (gingelly) oil and the patient gets relief, the skin becoming soft and the temperature reduced. This remedy is resorted to even by patients under the treatment of European doctors here.

The Arabs do not use soap, as it disfigures the body and inflames it in a tropical climate; but they use various other remedies made from the leaves of certain shrubs which are obtainable very cheaply in abundance, are as efficacious as soap for removing grease, oil, and dirt, and refresh and cool the skin and render it clean and healthy. Some of these form a lather like soap, but exercise no injurious effect.

SHIPMENTS UNDER RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

The U. S. Treasury Department has announced that: Under section 2, tariff act of 1897, providing for the negotiation of reciprocal commercial agreements between the United States and other countries, it is necessary that merchandise, in order to be entitled to the benefit of such an agreement, must be both exported from and produced in the country with which the agreement is made.—In re Hermann (G. A. 4751) distinguished.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to Oct. 23:	1901.	1900.
Chicago	4,040,000	4,125,000
Kansas City	2,060,000	1,740,000
Omaha	1,420,000	1,405,000
St. Louis	1,050,000	905,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,255,000	1,060,000
Indianapolis	701,000	712,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	190,000	183,000
Cudahy, Wis.	247,000	302,000
Cincinnati	325,000	365,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	336,000	378,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	278,000	276,000
Sioux City, Iowa	482,000	452,000
St. Paul, Minn.	298,000	260,000
Louisville, Ky.	195,000	204,000
Cleveland, Ohio	268,000	310,000
Wichita, Kan.	151,000	103,000
Detroit, Mich.	170,000	155,000
Bloomington, Ill.	58,500	55,500
Marshalltown	59,000	60,800
Above and all other	14,220,000	13,725,000

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October				13.60
January	15.07½	15.12½	15.07½	15.12½
May	15.15	15.20	15.12½	15.20
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
October				8.97½
November	8.95	8.97½	8.95	8.97½
January	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.87½
May	8.95	8.95	8.87½	8.92½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
October				8.35
January	7.82½	7.82½	7.80	7.82½
May	7.92½	7.92½	7.90	7.92½

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

PORK (Per barrel.)				
October	13.55	13.55	13.40	13.40
January	15.02½	15.02½	14.92½	14.92½
May	15.12½	15.12½	15.00	15.00
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	8.00	8.00	8.77½	8.77½
November	8.85	8.85½	8.72½	8.72½
January	8.82½	8.82½	8.75	8.75
May	8.85	8.87½	8.80	8.80
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
October	8.35	8.35	8.25	8.25
January	7.77½	7.77½	7.72½	7.72½
May	7.85	7.87½	7.80	7.82½

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

PORK (Per barrel.)				
October				13.25
January	14.85	14.92½	14.85	14.90
May	14.92½	15.00	14.92½	14.95
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
October				8.67½
November	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.65
January	8.65	8.72½	8.65	8.67½
May	8.72½	8.77½	8.72½	8.72½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
October	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.20
January	7.62½	7.72½	7.62½	7.67½
May	7.72½	7.80	7.72½	7.72½

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

PORK (Per barrel.)				
October				13.30
January	14.87½	14.95	14.82½	14.90
May	15.00	15.02½	14.92½	15.00
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	8.72½	8.75	8.67½	8.70
January	8.65	8.72½	8.65	8.70
May	8.70	8.77½	8.70	8.75
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
October	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.10
January	7.67½	7.72½	7.67½	7.70
May	7.80	7.82½	7.77½	7.80

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

PORK (Per barrel.)				
January	14.95	15.00	14.90	14.92½
May	15.02½	15.10	15.00	15.00
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	8.67½	8.70	8.60	8.62½
May	8.77½	8.77½	8.70	8.70
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
January	7.70	7.72½	7.67½	7.67½
May	7.80	7.85	7.77½	7.77½

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	22,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	11,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	5,500	2,200
St. Louis	800	5,500	500

APPRAISER'S DECISIONS

C. E. Ainsworth, Marquette, Mich.—The importer failed to appear or defend his protests. The merchandise consisted of fish, and the questions raised were similar to those considered in G. A. 4972, in re Lake Ontario Fish Co. Following the ruling in that case, the protest was overruled.

Davis Fish Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—The merchandise consisted of fish, for which free entry was claimed under par. 555 or 626 of the Tariff Act of 1897. The importers had introduced no proof in support of their claims. The protests were all overruled and the decision of the collector was affirmed in each case. In re Lake Ontario Fish Co., G. A. 4972; Lake Ontario Fish Co. vs. U. S., 99 Fed. R. 551.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.60
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	7.50
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
Solid	
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	11.00
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.
Fluids	
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	Superior. \$3.00
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.50
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	12.75
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.	.90

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef	\$10.50
Plate beef	10.00
Extra mess beef	10.00
Prime mess beef	10.50
Beef hams	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets	12½
Insides	13½
Outsides	12
Knuckles	14
Reg. cloads	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams	12-14 av. a 12
Skinned hams	16-18 av. a 12½
Shoulders	a 9
Picnics	6-8 av. a 8½
Breakfast bacon	a 15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	8½ a
Hocks	a 6
Dry salt spare ribs	2½ a 3
Pork Tenderloins	16 a 17
Pork loins	9 a 9½
Spare ribs	6½ a
Trimnings	7½ a 8
Boston butts	8 a 8½
Cheek meat	4½ a 5
Leaf lard	10½ a
Skinned shoulders	8 a

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Dairy	13
Special	15
Extra	16
Fancy creamery	17
Extra fancy creamery	18
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ¼c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4¼ a 5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10½ a 11½
Borax	7¼ a 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	a 4¼
White clarified	a 4¾
Plantation granulated	a 5

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	3.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton	3.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	a 57
Beef bungs, each	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt	a 38
Hog bungs	a 8½
Medium, each	a 4½
Small, each	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle	a 60

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks	35 a 35½
P. S. Y. in barrels	38½ a
*Butter oil in barrels	40 a 41
Crude in tanks	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

Cattle, sheep, beef.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 28.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,060	872	27,900	6,901	
Sixtieth-St.....	3,451	401	3,743	19,550	
Fortieth-St.....				14,490	
West Shore.....	2,081	60		624	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,753				
Baltimore and Ohio.....	305			419	
Scattering.....		52		73	
Totals.....	10,546	161	4,067	48,575	24,872
Totals last week.....	14,336	175	4,982	42,000	30,830

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO OCT. 28.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Teutonic.....	1,360		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Etruria.....	2,000		
Swift & Co., Ss. Teutonic.....	1,100		
Swift & Co., Ss. Menominee.....	475		
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Menominee.....	230		
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Philadelphia.....	1,500		
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Menominee.....	230		
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Buffalo.....	200		
Paul Krause, Ss. British King.....	200		
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller.....	105		
Total exports.....	660	305	6,885
Total exports last week.....	2,850	3,844	24,170
Boston exports this week.....	2,151	1,500	11,850
Baltimore exports this week.....	968	1,135	1,198
Philadelphia exports this week.....	900		700
Portland exports this week.....	450		
Montreal exports this week.....	1,320	453	
To London.....	2,196	963	6,175
To Liverpool.....	2,828	2,135	14,008
To Glasgow.....	549		
To Bristol.....	350		
To Cardiff.....	332		
To Southampton.....			450
To Antwerp.....	200		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	105		
Totals to all ports.....	6,255	3,303	20,633
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,436	7,532	39,070

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25 @ \$5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50 @ 5.25
Common and ordinary steers.....	3.15 @ 4.40
Oxen and stags.....	1.50 @ 4.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25 @ 3.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.3 @ 5.95

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8.50
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....	@ 8.25
Calves, mixed.....	7.00 @ 7.25

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.50 @ 6.80
Hogs, medium.....	6.00 @ 6.60
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.50 @ 6.80
Pigs.....	6.00 @ 6.60
Roughs.....	5.50 @ 5.60

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada lambs, best.....	5.00 @ 5.25
Canada lambs, medium to fair.....	4.75 @ 4.90
Canada lambs, culls.....	3.00 @ 3.60
Export sheep.....	2.35 @ 3.60
Bucks.....	@ 2.75
Medium sheep.....	2.00 @ 2.50

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 5
Turkeys, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.37

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 5 1/4

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	12 @ 13
Veals, good to choice.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Calves, dressed, common to medium.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Country dressed buttermilks, per lb.....	6 @ 7 1/4
Country dressed grassers.....	5 @ 5 1/4

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada lambs, choice.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Canada lambs, good to medium.....	@ 7 1/4
Canada lambs, common to fair.....	5 @ 6
Canada lambs, culls.....	4 @ 5
Choice sheep.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Sheep, good.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Sheep, fair to medium.....	4 1/2 @ 5

DRESSED POULTRY

Spring turkeys, dry-picked, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Spring turkeys, scalded, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Spring turkeys, culled.....	5 @ 7
Sp. chicks, Phila., fancy, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Spring chicks, Phila., mixed sizes per lb.....	11 @ 13
Spring chicks, Penn., prime.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	10 @ 11
Spring chicks, Western, dry-picked, choice.....	10 @ 11
Spring chicks, Ohio & Mich., scalded.....	10 @ 11
Sp. chicks, dry-picked, or scalded p'r to Fr.....	7 @ 9
Fowls, W'n scalded, average best.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Fowls, South-Western, dry-picked.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Fowls, Western & South'n p'r to good.....	7 @ 8
Old cocks, per lb.....	6 1/2 @ 11
Ducks, spring, Western, per lb.....	9 @ 13
Geese, spring, Eastern, white, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Geese, spring, Eastern, dark.....	11 @ 16
Squabs, prime large, white, per doz.....	@ 2.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	1.75 @ 2.00

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef, salted.....	16 @ 17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Picked bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Picked bellies, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 @ 12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11 @ 12

GAME

Grouse, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Partridges, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Woodcock, per lb.....	@ 1.25
Rabbits, dry per pair.....	25 @ 30
Rabbits, fawn.....	25 @ 30
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Mallard per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.....	60 @ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing.....	40 @ 50
Venison, Saddle, per lb.....	@ 30

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	6 @ 7
Cod, heads on, market.....	3 @ 4
Halibut, white.....	15 @ 16
Halibut, gray.....	12 @ 14
Bluefish, live.....	7 @ 8
Eels, skin on.....	6 @ 10
Eels, skinned.....	6 @ 10
Lobsters, large.....	16 @ 17
Lobsters, medium.....	16 @ 17
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	18 @ 20
Mackerel, live native, medium.....	16 @ 18
Haddock.....	5 @ 6
Flounders.....	12 1/2 @ 15
Striped bass, large.....	10 @ 12
Striped bass, medium.....	10 @ 12
Pan bass.....	8 @ 10
Native sea bass.....	10 @ 12
Western salmon, steel head.....	10 @ 18
Silver Salmon, Western.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Florges.....	5 @ 7
Flukes.....	3 @ 4
Soft crabs, large.....	@ 1.00
Butterfish.....	6 @ 8
Boneto.....	4 @ 6
Weakfish.....	4 @ 5
King fish, native.....	15 @ 18
King fish, Southern.....	5 @ 8
Pompano.....	20 @ 25
Scallops.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Smelts No. 1.....	7 @ 8
Smelts extra.....	12 1/2 @ 15

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	@ 22 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	20 @ 21 1/2
Creamery, thirds.....	17 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Creamery, June make extras.....	21 @ 21 1/2
Creamery, June make firsts.....	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Creamery, June make seconds.....	17 1/2 @ 19
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	21 @ 21 1/2
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	19 @ 20
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	16 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	14 @ 15
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	14 @ 15
Western factory, June, fair to choice.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Western factory, June packed finest.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Western factory lower grades.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Western factory, fresh fair to good.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western factory, fresh firsts.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Renovated butter, fancy.....	@ 18
Renovated butter, common to choice.....	13 @ 17

BUTTERINE

Star Dairy.....	3 1/4
Butternut.....	8 1/4

CHEESE

State, full cream, small colored, fancy.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
State, full cream, small col'd choice.....	9 1/2 @ 10
State, full cream, small, white fancy.....	@ 10 1/4
State, f. c., small, white, choice.....	9 1/2 @ 10
State, full cream, small, good to prime.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, small, com. to fair.....	7 @ 9
State, full cream, large, colored, fancy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
State, full cream, colored, large, choice.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
State, full cream, large, white, fancy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
State, full cream, large, white, choice.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2

State, full cream, large, good to prime.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
State, full cream, large, common to fair.....	7 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/2
State, part skims, prime.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5 @ 6 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3 @ 4 1/2
Full Skims.....	1 1/4 @ 2 1/2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

State and Penna. fresh gathered average best.....	23 @ 24
Western, fresh gathered, average best.....	22 1/2 @ 23
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good.....	22 @ 22 1/2

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penna. fresh, average best.....	22 @ 23
State and Penna., fair to good.....	18 @ 20
Western, fresh gathered, candled selections, fancy.....	22 @ 21
Western, candled, fair to good.....	19 @ 21
W'n. m'tly sections, graded, uncandled.....	20 1/4 @ 21 1/4
W'n. m'tly sections, ungraded, uncandled.....	16 @ 19
Kentucky, good to choice.....	19 @ 20
Tennessee, good to prime.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Kentucky and Tennessee, common.....	16 @ 17
Western, candled, dirties.....	14 1/4 @ 15
Western, uncandled dirties, fair to good.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Western, fresh gathered, checks.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Refrigerator, April packed, local holdings, storage paid, fancy.....	17 1/4 @ 18
Refrigerator, later packings, fair to choice.....	16 1/4 @ 17
Refrigerator, on dock, good to prime.....	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Refrigerator, under grade.....	@ 16 1/2
Refrigerator, dirties, fair to prime.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Lined eggs, western, fancy, per dozen.....	@ 17 1/2
Lined eggs, western, average prime.....	@ 17

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUP.

PLIES

74 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 1/2 cts. for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. per lb.	
58 per cent. Pure Alkali, 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. Caustic Soda Ash, 2 cts. lb.	
Borax, 8 cts. lb.	
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Falm Oil, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cts. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 60 cts. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 60 to 65 cts. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 10 cts. lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 6 1/4 to 7 cts.	
Cottonseed Oil, 38 to 40 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: M., \$2.90; N., \$3.60; W. G., \$3.90; W. W., \$4.12 per 2.80 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet bread, veal.....	25c to 35c a pair
Sweet bread, beef.....	25c to 35c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 @ 2.60

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .10
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.80
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.60
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .80
Branded skins.....	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	\$3.50 @ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.62 1/2
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs.....	60 @ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per 50 bundles.....	\$37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Hinges.....	12 @ 30
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.	38
Hog, American 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/2

SPICES

Pepper, Sing., black.....	Whole. 13 1/2	Ground. 14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21	22
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	4	6
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Refined—granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1.....	13
1X moulding.....	12
1X.....	11 1/2
13.....	10
18.....	9
19.....	21
19.....	17
19.....	16
19.....	15
19.....	15
2.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET
BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.00	a 23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.90	a 1.92 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.20	a 2.20 1/2
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground.....	2.3	a 2.32 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	13.00	a 14.00
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.77 1/2	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	2.77 1/2	a 2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.70	a 2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 pe cent., per unit, S. P.....	39	a 40

LARDS

Refined, Continent.....	@ 9.65
Refined, South America.....	@ 10.00
Refined, South America, kegs.....	@ 11.20
City steam.....	@ 85 @ 9.15
Compound.....	@ .07 1/2

HOG MARKETS IN LEADING CITIES

CHICAGO.—Active; fully 5 higher; 5.75 to 6.65.
ST. LOUIS.—Strong; 5.75 to 6.55.
OMAHA.—Strong; 5 higher; 5.95 to 6.25.
KANSAS CITY.—Steady; 5.80 to 6.17 1/2.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; 5.90 to 6.50.
CLEVELAND.—Active; 6.10 to 6.50.
EAST BUFFALO.—Strong; 6.00 to 6.60.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned meats.....	7/6	12/6	16
Old cake.....	5/	7/	13
Bacon.....	7/6	12/6	16
Lard, tierces.....	7/6	12/6	16
Cheese.....	15/	30/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	7/6	12/6	16
Beef, per tierce.....	1/6	2/6	16
Pork, per bbl.....	1-	1/6	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, Oct., Nov., 1/4%. Cor. for orders, Oct., Nov., 2/.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market is almost dead, the turn-over in the entire month of October next to nothing, values going down, and there will probably have to be a further break in price before business can be done to any extent.

The situation of neutral lard is very much like that of oleo oil, hardly any business doing and prices sagging off.

Cotton oil has experienced considerable decline from the high price of the season, and even at the reduced figure business is light.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

Since October 1 ammoniates have been fairly active. The advance in the cotton market early in the month stimulated southern buyers into activity, and there was a good general demand from other sections. The usual offerings at this season of the year of packers' tankage products for the next six or twelve months have chiefly engaged the attention of the larger trade. Several contracts have been sold at \$18.00 to \$18.50 f. o. b. basis Chicago for standard 9 and 20 per cent. grade of crushed tankage. The tone is somewhat tame at the close, and two or three important offerings are still seeking customers, being held by sellers at extreme figures.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1-2 to 15 per cent., \$20.50 to \$21.00 per ton. f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 to 10 per cent., \$19.00 to \$19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.00 to \$2.02 1-2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 to 20 per cent., \$2.25 and \$10.00 to \$2.30 and \$10.00 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia, November-December shipment, \$2.77 1-2 to \$2.80 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; futures higher.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Nov. 1—Closing.—Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 74s. 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess Western, 73s. 6d. Lard—Dull; American refined in pails, 44s. 6d.; prime Western in tierces, 46s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 48s. 6d. Bacon—Quiet; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 50s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 48s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 40s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 48s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 45s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 37s. Butter—Steady; finest United States, 92s.; good United States, 72s. Cheese—Quiet; finest American white, 45s.; finest American colored, 46s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 28s. 6d.; Australian in London, dull, 29s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot quiet, 23s. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 27s. 3d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. Petroleum—Refined firm, 7 1-4 d. Linseed oil firm, 33s.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS

	Nov. 1, '01.	Oct. 1, '01.
Bacon, boxes.....	17,200	15,900
Hams, boxes.....	5,400	3,700
Shoulders.....	2,900	2,000
Cheese.....	126,800	104,600
Butter, cwt.s.....	8,200	8,400
Lard, tcs.....	2,900	4,400
Other kinds, tons.....	820	1,240

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